The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Bismarck has arrived at Kissengen.

—President Grant and family are at Long Branch.

—Bishop Whelon, of Wheeling West Virginia, lies dangerously ill at St. Agness Hospital in Baltimore.

—A fire in Hudson, Mass., on Saturday, destroyed the piano forte manufactory of Keeler & Shaw. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $23,000.

—Ada Hauser, a girl sixteen years of age, was fatally burned in Cincinnati on the 4th by her clothing catching fire from fire crackers.

—Right Rev. Bishop James O'Gorman, of the Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly in Omaha on Saturday, of cholera morbus, aged 60 years.

—A Portion of a train on the Boston & Albany Railroad was thrown from the track on Saturday afternoon, and three persons were seriously and seven or eight slightly injured.

—Jacob Altonberg, a German, thirty three years old, committed suicide in Terre Haute on the 4th, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Cause—family trouble.

—William Traxell, an excursionist, was riding on the top of a train on the J. M. & I. Railroad. His head struck a bridge over Muddy Creek, Ind., and was instantly killed.

—Wheat fields east and west of Chillicothe, Ohio, were on fire last Saturday night, ignited by a locomotive. The woods in various parts of the country were on fire. Great damage is threatened.

—Several serious accidents occurred at Pontiac, Ill., on the 4th, from the use of pistols in firing salutes. Four persons are reported fatally hurt, one was killed, and six others seriously wounded by the explosion of a bottle of powder.

—Information telegraphed from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, states that on the 2d inst. citizens engaged in gathering wood were fired on by six Indians, but they escaped. At noon on the same day eight Sioux attacked and shot Jesse Hampton, a citizen, sixteen miles from the same post.

—Oscar Guesaky, a soldier of the United States Ordnence Department, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., encountered Andrew Bradley in St. Louis last Saturday night, got into a quarrel, and Guesaky received two stabs with a pocket knife. He died almost instantly. Bradley was arrested. Both were drunk.

—An old man named Eli Vaughn, while walking over the bridge near Moundsville, W. Va., on the 4th, got frightened at an approaching train, and attempted to jump on it. He missed his aim and fell under the cars, the wheels passing over him and cutting him into pieces. He was about seventy years of age.

—A dispatch from Bismarck says a courier from Custar's expedition reports the command twenty miles west of the Missouri at noon on Saturday. No Indians had been seen. Custar's orders prohibit firing on Indians unless they show unmistakable signs of hostility. Five soldiers and one teamster were sunstruck.

—Last Saturday night, a burglar entered the house of Hon. Wm. Chase, in Providence, R. I., which was occupied only by two old people. He entered the room of Abbott Eddy, a brother of Mrs. Chase. On hearing the burglar, Mr. Eddy raised an outcry, when he was attacked and fatally injured. Mrs. Chase heard the outcry, and being greatly alarmed, died immediately, either from the rupture of a blood vessel, or disease of the heart. She was a daughter of the late Judge Eddy, and aged 71 years. The burglar escaped

—On Saturday afternoon, four boys at Passaic, N. J., went out rowing on the river. At the same time some of their young friends on shore began firing a salute from a small cannon loaded with a ball and cartridge. One of the boys in the boat fired off a pistol, and a ball from some one of the weapons penetrated the throat of Willie, aged thirteen years, a son of Wm. S. Anderson. The boy leaped up, jumped into the river, swam to the shore and ran about forty feet, when he fell dead. One of his companions, in a fright, ran off and hid in the woods. He has not yet been found.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 5, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The barometer continues high in the Gulf States. It has risen in New England, the middle States and the lower lake region, and fallen slightly in the uper lake region, where it is lowest. The temperature has risen in the Southern States, the upper lake region, Missouri and Iowa, and continues low in the New England and the lower lake region. Rain has prevailed in the Middle and East Atlantic States, on the South Atlantic coast and in the lower Mississippi valley. Generally clear weather prevails, with light or fresh winds, in the lake region, the northwest, the Ohio valley, Tennessee and the northern portion of the Gulf States. The Mississippi river has fallen at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or clearing weather will prevail, with northeast winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather in the interior, light rains near the coast, north or west winds east of the Mississippi river, east or south winds in the Western Gulf States, rising temperature and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, south or west winds, high temperature and light changes in the barometer.

For the lake regions and the Northwest, generally clear weather, except near Lakes Superior and Huron, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising temperature, and falling barometer. Northeasterly gales will prevail off the middle and East Atlantic coast.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 32; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 80; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 74; Fort Sully, fair, thermometer 74; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 79; Kookuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 89; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 84; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 82; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 84; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 81; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 90; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 68; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 77; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 89; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 79; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 72; Yankton, clear, thermometer 80.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

STATE ITEMS.

ARCHIE HORNER, a Johnstown Lothario, tried to run away with another man's wife on Saturday, but both were captured and cast into prison.

FACETIOUS Williamsporters hire organ grinders to play in front of the residences of prominent citizens, and much profanity ensues.

THE primary elections in Venango county resulted in favor of McCreary, Myers and Dickey as the nominees for Assembly, and the protracted doubts relative to the contest for Sheriff are finally settled by the success of Gates, with a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven. Taken as it stands, the ticket will be likely to command the full support of the party, and the chances for an exciting fall campaign are decidedly promising. F. P. Mitchell is the nominee for Congress, and W. S. McMullen the nominee for the Senate.

THE game law of Pennsylvania of 1873 has been amended in two important particulars. Section two has been amended so as to provide that no person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same have been killed, any grey, black or fox squirrel, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession. So much of the act as relates to Wilson or gray snipe is repealed, and section seven amended to provide that "no person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same have been killed, any woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 4th day of July in any year, under penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession."

WOOL ITEMS.

WOOL is selling at from 43 to 47 cents in this city.—*Venango Citizen.*

THREE fat sheep, shipped from New London, last week, weighed respectively 230, 210 and 130 pounds.

THE total clip for Tuscarawas county will be only about 400,000 pounds, a falling off of 20,000 pounds from last year.

QUITE a flutter was occasioned in the wool market in this place on Friday morning last, when it was discovered that buyers from Wheeling had ridden rapidly over the western part of the county gathering up the clip at 50 cents.—*Washington (Pa.) Observer.*

WOOL has been in active demand at St. Clairsville, Ohio, since last Thursday, at 50 cents per pound, and in a few instances at a shade over this figure. Mr. Conrad Troil of this place bought for himself on Thursday, Friday and Saturday over 125,000 pounds. Shepherd & Sons, Taggart & Sons and Kirks, of Morristown, for H. K. List, of Wheeling, purchased in the same time about 120,000 pounds. Nearly the entire clip south of the National Road is now disposed of, and in fact, with probably the exception of in Flushing township, the great bulk of wool in the county is sold. Our farmers were satisfied with this price realized, and are now happy on the wool question.—*Belmont Chronicle.*

FIRST EDITION.

THE MILLINERS.

Grievances of Girls Engaged in the Millinery Trade.

The "Girls-to-Learn" Dodge, and its Workings—Why Milliners Charge Such High Prices—The Troublesome Whims of Customers.

A lady contributor to the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* thus tells what she knows about the millinery business in that city. Our readers can judge for them themselves to what extent these grievances will apply to Pittsburgh:

First, there are

The Frame-Makers,

who, with deft fingers, fashion and make these airy and jaunty shapes over which the daintiest silks and materials are formed into a perfect "love of a bonnet." When a frame-making establishment is hurried and wants more help, it advertises for "girls to learn." Of course it has many applications for the situation, as many are desirous of learning some good trade or calling; and the young ladies, are told, as they will be liable to spoil material and waste a great deal, they will have to work from four to six weeks for no pay, in order to learn. They are also informed that it will be an imperative necessity for them to have a pair of pliers and a pair of nippers, which the obliging (?) proprietor furnishes for $1, dead cash; the same can be bought 50 per cent. less at any retail hardware store. The girls work on for perhaps a month, and perhaps for a shorter period,—as girls are taken to learn every day,—and are told that there is no use in trying to learn the art, as they never can make anything at it, for they are too slow. The idea is to get the labor for nothing, —not that the young ladies are any more backward than any others to learn. By the above subterfuge all the work of a busy season is accomplished by paying one or two experienced hands from $10 to $15 per week.

I have the statement of scores of girls who have practiced self denial, almost starved, and worked for nothing,—hoping that they were gaining an occupation by which the "hungry wolf" was to be kept from their doors; but who, after a long, patient apprenticeship, now find that the want is not for skilled labor, but for

Girls to Learn.

There are women who have retired from business, prominent Christian members of society, counted as the very classification of modesty, Christian virtue, and honesty, whose elegant dresses and glittering jewelry represent the filched earnings, the heart aches, and the ruination and downfall of God only knows how many women. Can it be that we are really in a Christian land? Can we wonder at the Communistic feeling that is gaining ground with the lowest orders of society, in every city in the country? Just so long as we pocket a profit of from 300 to 400 per cent., (which is the case, I find, in one instance,) on honest toil, we can only hope to sow the seeds of anarchy, confusion, and perhaps bloodshed. Let us try and do better.

Next are the Straw-Sewers,

who fare but a very little better than their sister laborers. Like the frame-makers, they have to serve an apprenticeship, but receive pay from the start, though as they are sometimes subjected to petty fines, and being necessarily slow workers from their inexperience, they find, after a trial of about a month, that they have not made enough to pay the very small sum necessary for their bread at some extremely frugal table that they, out of necessity, are obliged to patronize. If many deductions are made and much fault found, the girl becomes disgusted, quits her place, inquires for work at similar establishments, finds out business is conducted on a similar plan in many of them, and turns her attention towards some other occupation; or, if she is distressed for money, her steps often tend to that broad road so fatal to virtue and human happiness. When she starts on her downward path, she finds every one's hand lifted against her; finds herself, necessarily, antagonized to and by her own sex, from her former grievances suffered at their hands, and from their hostility to her in this the hour of her downfall. Before women despise and spurn one of these, let them first ask themselves, "How can we blame her, considering her many wrongs? Cannot we, as Christian members of society, inquire, in the future, into the causes of this sad state of affairs, and try and correct them? Cannot all members of society, male and female, ask self some pertinent questions touching their duty? If there be a just God, I trust that speedy and severe punishment may befall the oppressor of honest industry, and, with the help and sanction of the Christian community, I hope soon to see some of the greater evils corrected. The poorer working community desire bread and honest employment,—more practical Christianity and fewer tracts. Hungry people want bodily needs supplied first, and then you can talk tract afterward.

Next come

The Actual Milliners,

who are composed of all kinds of people and others in 7 by 9 shops on by streets. They, as a class, are more honorable than some of the establishments that furnish frames, flowers, etc., for the trade. The apprentice system, of course, is carried on to a great extent, and I think is more oppressive in the first-class establishments, as a rule, than in the other grades. The general term of apprenticeship in most of the first-class establishments is six months without compensation, and six months at quite low wages. But, if the shop is a large one, and is driven with work, the proprietors advertise for "girls to learn."—the inevitable dodge of every branch in the line, and soon have their sanctum filled with smiling, good-looking lot of girls, who, from their singing, one would be almost led to believe were indeed happy. But I am sorry to say that such is not the rule. Many of those girls go to bed nightly with tired bodies, and oftimes with empty stomachs, but looking forward with hopes for a brighter future. Alas for human expectations! how often they prove delusive; for, perhaps, should work fail off, they are told that, "in consequence of the dullness of the times," etc., their services

Must be Dispensed With.

In one moment the hopes of months are dissipated, and the time lost in learning is lost indeed; for they find, on inquiring at several establishments, that business is conducted on precisely the same principle. So perhaps they seek and obtain employment—often after weeks of idleness—in some smaller shop, where they employ less "girls to learn;" and finally find themselves practical trimmers, or what is denominated "good shop-help." Should the girl be of French origin, or cultivate a French accent, she is employed by some large establishment as a real French artiste at wages sometimes as high as $100 per month. But, where one reaches this pinnacle, ninety nine fail to be anything more than "good" or "ordinary shop help." French ladies are preferred to American as first-class trimmers, as it is supposed that they are more tasty and polite to customers; which I suppose, in the main, may be correct, though I cannot see why American ladies could not cultivate the same traits. But, as the proprietors consult the tastes of their customers, the fault, if any, lies in that direction.

Now, as I have spoken for the workers, let me put in a word for the proprietors. Although high prices are charged at first-class places, yet

There is no Unfairness,

taking into consideration their expenses for rents, clerk-hire, style, the pay of one or more first-class artistic trimmers, and the capriciousness of some of their customers; and no sum within bounds would compensate, sometimes, for the trouble and vexation experienced from their actions. A lady calls at one of our leading millinery stores, and states that she is desirous of purchasing a bonnet. She is shown the various styles, and finally decides upon what she wants, and says that, as she is going out of the city in a day or two, she wishes to have her bonnet by the next day at 3 P. M. The obliging saleswoman promises, in order to accommodate her, that it will be forthcoming at the appointed hour. Surely enough, at the appointed hour, our lady arrives, examines the bonnet, tries it on, takes an admiring glance at herself in the mirror from different positions, and not only pronounces it superlatively handsome, but actually says that she was never better satisfied in her life. She of course pays a good round sum for the bonnet, and departs. But, alas! poor, overworked trimmer, do not deceive yourself with the idea that your customer is truly satisfied; for, should she meet some commoner (or what she considers as such) person with a hat trimmed similar to hers, she will surely come back and inform you not so pointedly in smiles and flattering remarks. Sure enough, to-morrow she comes in, all in a flutter of excitement, and coolly asks if you "call that bonnet trimmed as fair," and the same time remarking that the "horrid thing" makes her "look like a first class fright;" which, ten chances to one, would be the case were she to wear her most bewitching smile. She is politely informed by the saleswoman that, if she will make her wants known, she will have the matter made right immediately. The saleswoman is informed that one ruche, perhaps, is about one-eighth of an inch higher than the other,—and that is all. Directions are given to the trimmer to remedy the defect, and our lady (?), who at first found only one fault, now suddenly discovers that there are a dozen; and the trimmer goes on until the bonnet is entirely remodeled, and often with a different flower here or there, as the lady's caprice may lead her,—all of which

Has to be Done Gratis,

and with a smile,—for a frown would be considered awful. Our lady, on the completion of the bonnet, views herself again in the glass, is evidently satisfied, and departs with the grace of a Queen of the Fejee Islands, without even saying "Thank you." It will be a wonder if she does not return on the morrow, and demand another overhauling of her head-gear; one worthy lady says that she has known work to be brought back the third time. Now, if ladies are forced to pay fabulous prices for millinery, it is in a measure their own fault; for, if people should spend their time to satisfy mere whims, they must be paid for it.

In order to be fairly dealt with, we must have respect for the rights of others; but, as long as we grind and bear down, so long will we be cursed with dishonesty and unfair dealing. In order to have men and women honest, we must first practice honesty ourselves, and then the matter will be of easy solution. T. A. E.

KANSAS.

The State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

The Trials and Complete Triumph of the Institution—War Both Inside and Outside the College—Change of President and Professors—The Late Commencement Exercises — Evidences of True Progress.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, June 27, 1874.

I am spending a day or two in this beautiful little city after our labors in the Commencement exercises of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, twenty-one miles east of this place, down the river and down the Kansas Pacific Railway. It is a very pleasant thing to ramble a little through the occidental paradise in the month of June. This time I have a part of my family with me. The farmers are just cutting their wheat, which is generally very good—some fields yielding forty-five bushels per acre. The corn is wonderfully luxuriant, already overtopping the fences.

We have had a sharp and long-continued contest over our Agricultural College. Under the old regime it was only an Agricultural College in name, but in reality a classical school of a very low grade—a door through which young men could escape from the industrial to the professional walks of life. As an *Agricultural* College it was a humbug of the baldest type.

About two years ago the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a new board of regents, only six in number. The old board consisted of nearly thrice that number. The new board got together in the Spring of 1873, and after considering, into things, saw that a radical change, a new departure, a reconstruction, was necessary in order to bring the institution into line with the organic act of Congress which gave us a donation of 90,000 acres of land, the proceeds of the sale of which should be permanently invested for the support of a school for the education of "the industrial classes." This donation was well managed by our predecessors, and enough of land has been sold and invested to give a steady income of a little over $20,000 a year.

To bring about this change, the regents, by a resolution, called for the resignation of the president, the professors, and the other employes of the college; and then, at their next meeting, entered upon the work of reconstruction. Most of the professors were restored to their respective chairs; but every member of the board was satisfied that no change, no reform worth speaking of, could be effected under the old organization—that to hoist the old thing out of the rut was impossible without shaking him off. We were grappling with a new and difficult problem, and we felt that we must have a man of strong positive qualities, one who would go forward and not backward; one who cared nothing for old grooves, beaten paths, and prescriptive usages. Our work was to educate men and women *for* the industrial academy, and not away from them, as this school had been doing. We resolved that our own grand vernacular should take precedence over the dead languages, and that the useful should not be sacrificed to the merely ornamental; in a word, that our work was not to manufacture professional men, but to give to those who were to be farmers or artisans that education which should be expedient for them.

To John A. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Junction City, we found just the man we wanted. Perhaps if we had searched from the Atlantic to the Pacific we could not have done better. He is a good scholar, possesses admirable executive abilities, is kind and social, got an farm as a result of strong and original thinker, an able speaker and writer, and possessed of marvelous versatility.

At once he went to work and got up a new curriculum. Then the war began both inside and outside of the college. Three professors, headed by B. F. Mudge, somewhat celebrated as a geologist, chose to resist the new departure, and carried their opposition to such a length that the board of regents, by a unanimous vote, vacated their chairs and filled them with abler and better men. The truth is Professor Mudge, who, notwithstanding his bad conduct on this occasion, is an able and estimable man, had for years ruled the institution, and was the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, and could not bear to forego into a subordinate position, however respectable. He supposed—at least his followers tried to persuade him so—that the regents would not dare to remove him, and so matters were brought to a point where either they must abdicate, or he must be dismissed, highly as they valded and esteemed him. Which of the alternatives they should choose was decided very quickly. I am glad to be able to add, however, that he has since made an engagement with Yale College to collect geological specimens and fossil remains on the great plains west of this, a field with which he is well acquainted, and one of the richest in the world. That is a position as honorable and remunerative as the one from which we took him.

This action led to a tremendous outburst of wrath on the part of our outside enemies, who did not anticipate such a stroke. But as we had now perfect unity of counsel within, the outside storm only aroused the enthusiasm of the faculty and the students; and for one I was rather glad to see it. It not only awoke the enthusiasm of the faculty and the friends of the institution, but it drew the attention and the thoughts of the entire State to the Agricultural College as they had never been drawn before; while the most eminent practical educators of the nation sent words of cheer to our President.

The late Commencement exercises showed us the result, so far, of the new policy. The class rooms, the farm, the workshops, all gave evidence of true progress in sound learning and practical skill far beyond what I had hoped to witness in so short a time. We are now prepared to turn out not only good scholars, but accurate scientists in almost every branch needed in common life, whether in the farm, the artisan, and practical workmen and workwomen in the several branches taught. Thus we are down to the bed rock of a sound, practical education for the industrial classes.

This is a State institution, and, of course it has no denominational character. Christianity, however, is not excluded, but permeates, as a living spirit every department. The Holy Scrip tures are read, and the throne of Most High reverently invoked every morning in the chapel; while in all respects the moral atmosphere is pure and wholesome.

We now believe that the Kansas State Agricultural College can soon be made a model in that peculiar line of education. In some things we have taken the Michigan College as our model; but we hope to improve even upon that. The great trouble has been to cut loose from the old routine of distinctly classical schools, and to bring to the front and to the top those things which will fit men and women for the work of common life, especially to give them a thorough understanding of the English language in the first place, and then of things, as found in organic and inorganic nature, as far as they are able to follow up the study. J. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—Monmouth Park races.—First race, dash of one mile for all ages; won by Bingamon. Time 1:47¼.

Second race, mile heats, for all ages; won by Artist. Time 1:47 and 1:47½.

Third race, 1¾ miles for three year olds; won by Brigan. Time 2:46¾.

Fourth race, steepie chase, 3 miles, for all ages; won by Billet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 4.—First race, won by Sam Houston. Time 2:36¾, 2:40, 2:41 and 2:40.

Second race, free to all pacers; won by Sucker State. Time 2:28, 2:33¾, and 2:34.

Third race, for 2:30 class; won by Ella Wright, in three straight heats. Time 2:45, 2:41 and 2:37.

Running race, won by Harvey Todd. Time 1:44¾.

CHARLESTON, ILL., July 4.—Meeting of the Central Illinois Horse Fair and Trotting Association.—Third day.—Mile heats in harness, 3 best in five; 2:35 trot; purse $250; won by Tom Dyer. Time 2:42, 2:45, 2:44, and 2:48.

Free for all trot; purse of $1,000; won by Columbia Chief. Time 2:35, 2:35, 2:36¼ and 2:36.

Columbia Chief, the winner of the free for all, is the finest trotting stallion ever shown here.

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The races yesterday drew together an immense audience. The first race was a trot for $1,000 which was completed by ten horses. Catskill took the first two heats in 2:34, and 2:35, the next heat was taken by Mattie Doyle in 2:36; in the fourth heat Mattie came in first in 2:35; but, great complaint being made of Mattie's running, the judges gave the heat to Jean Ingelow, with no time recorded. Mattie took the next two heats very nicely in 2:36 and 2:37. During the race Cushell, Red Oak, Mohawk and Jacks n were distanced. Red Oak's misbehavior resulted by the breaking down of the silky to which he was attached.

The second race was a run for three year olds for a purse of $400. The first heat was won by Nellie Bush in 1:46¾, and the last three by Tom Bolton in 1:46¾, 1:45 and 1:53.

The free for all trot for $1,500 purse brought out only three horses. Red Cloud took the first heat in 2:28¾, Huntress second, Nellie third, and just saving her distance. Nellie took the next heat by a half a length in 2:24. Huntress took the next heat in 2:24¾. Each horse having won a heat and Night coming on, it was determined to postpone this race until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Aquatic.

BOSTON, July 5.—At the rowing regatta yesterday, Landers, of Salem, was first in the single scull race, with Biglin, of New York, second, and Morris, of Pittsburgh, third. Morris lost by fouling with a large rope. The double scull race was won by Butler and Landers, J. Biglin and P. Reagan second.

Riverside was successful in the race for four oared working boats, and Portland in that for four oared shells. This boat was rowed by A. and M. O'Brien, M. E. O'Brien and P. Twigg. The P. J. Walton, rowed by McDonald brothers and Seibert and Morris, of Pittsburgh, was second.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Atlantics, 3; Mutuals, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Athletics, 12; Philadelphias, 5.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Political Situation in France Becoming Serious.

A Newspaper Suspended.

A Turkish Town Destroyed by Fire.

FRANCE.

"L' Union" Suspended.

PARIS, July 4.—*L' Union*, which first published the Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended for two weeks.

In the National Assembly to-day M. Lucien Brun asked why *L' Union* was suspended.

FOURTON, Minister of the Interior, in reply, admitted that the suspension was partly because the paper had attacked the septennate and partly because it had published the manifesto of the Count de Chambord.

Here there was great excitement in the chamber. When it subsided Fourton further stated that the power of Marshal MacMahon was irrevocable.

Brun then gave formal notice that he would submit an interpellation, and Tuesday next was fixed for the discussion.

Obituary.

De Goulard, ill for some time, died today.

The Political Situation Becoming Serious.

PARIS, July 5.—The political situation is serious. The Legitimatists have resolved to make an attempt to unseat the present Ministry on an interpellation in regard to the suspension of *L' Union*, which comes before the Assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the Left to obtain its support. A counter coalition of the Left Centre with the Right Centre in favor of M. Casimir Perier's Constitutional bill is also proposed. There is ground for the belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to the Legitimatists that he will not accept the resignation of the Ministry, even if it is defeated, and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Tuesday.

A Rumor

is current that the Count de Chambord has been in Versailles several days.

Passports.

Le Francais says passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same footing in this respect as the subjects of countries adjacent to France.

SPAIN.

A Fresh Levy.

MADRID, July 4.—The Government will shortly call for a fresh levy of 30,000 men to reinforce the army of the north.

Overtures Declined.

Castelar has declined the overtures of Martos, consequently the formation of a coalition ministry is improbable.

Don Carlos' Residence.

BAYONNE, July 4.—Don Carlos has fixed his residence at Tolosa.

Dismissed from the Carlist Service.

General Tristany has been dismissed from the Carlist service because he failed to defend the river Ebro, thus causing the defeat of the Royalists at Gundez.

Carlists Marching upon Bilbao.

A Carlist force is marching upon Bilbao.

The Army of the North.

MADRID, July 5.—Gen. Zubula has taken command and held a review of the army of the North. He has informed his officers that he comes to fight the insurgents and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle. Generals Echagne and Martinez Campos have resigned.

A Benediction by Telegraph.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the national army in response to congratulations forwarded to Rome on the anniversary of his accession to the See of St. Peter.

The Resigned Generals.

LONDON, July 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the two Generals who resigned from the army of the North are well known supporters of the pretensions of the Prince of Asturias Generals Moriones and Laseora, Radicals, have been appointed in their places.

Revolt Suppressed.

The revolt at Tangiers has been suppressed.

Bilbao Invested.

BAYONNE, July 5.—The Carlists have again invested Bilbao on all sides, except towards the sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed to-day. The Great Eastern will leave on the 27th inst. to lay the cable between Ireland and New Foundland.

The Count de Chambord's Manifesto.

The French and English press generally consider that the manifesto of the Count de Chambord makes it impossible for him to become King of France.

A Portuguese Settlement Invaded by Convicts.

LONDON, July 4.—Intelligence has been received that 300 hundred convicts at Bissao Senegambia invaded a Portuguese settlement, and burned eighteen villages.

Correction.

LONDON, July 5.—The attack on the Portuguese in Seregambia was made by one of the chiefs of the neighborhood, not by convicts as first reported. The natives are said to have captured one hundred prisoners.

Celebration of America's National Holiday.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at St. Petersburg with a dinner at the United States legation. Minister Jewell presiding. In Lisbon a fete was given by the American Minister, whose official residence was handsomely decorated. At Paris there was a liberal display of American flags at the legation and elsewhere, but no formal celebration took place.

GERMANY.

The Conference at Fulda.

LONDON, July 6.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Fulda says the Roman Catholic Bishops seek a settlement of the issue with the Prussian Government in the total separation of Church and State.

TURKEY.

A Town Destroyed by Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The town of Tenedos has been destroyed by fire. Only ten remain.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1874.

Terrible Hurricane.

A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over the city last evening. Trunks of trees two or three feet in circumference were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and public parks, were either destroyed or shorn of their branches. Five houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, which were carried a distance of several hundred feet. Several carriages passing along the streets were overturned and a lady in one narrowly escaped injury. The telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjoying themselves in a hall the roof fell in, caused by the wind straining the rafters. Four of the children were injured. The steeple of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, one hundred feet in height, was moved five feet from its perpendicular, and is now in a dangerous condition.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Crops.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes to-day or op information, of which the following is a brief abstract: Returns from over two hundred and fifty counties in the nine principal cotton States indicate, as compared with last year, a decreased area, amounting to 15 6 10 per cent. The acreage stand in the nine States on June 15th was a trifle more than 12 per cent. below a full average, and the general condition of the plant is very rapidly improving. Returns are also published from seventeen States which produce annually three-fourths of the corn raised by the United States. From these are deduced an increase of 6 6-10 per cent. in the area planted in corn this season, as compared with last year. This increase aggregates in round numbers over two million acres. The stand and general condition of the growing corn on June 15th was very good and the outlook promising.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamships Steinman, from Antwerp, and California from Glasgow, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.—The steamship Westphalia from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

Charges Against Mayor Havemeyer.

Unlicensed Liquor Dealers Indicted.

A Retrospect of Henry Ward Beecher's Life.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1874.

Charges Against Mayor Havemeyer.

Hon. John Kelly, chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and Alderman Oswald Ottenderfer, with counsel, including representatives of the Council of Political Reform, an organization composed of Republicans and Democrats, are preparing the groundwork for action against Mayor Havemeyer and the recently convicted and reappointed Police Commissioners, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner. The Attorney General has been asked by telegraph to direct Assistant Attorney General Fairchild to assist in the proposed prosecutions. He was engaged in the trial of Gardner and Charlick, and is conversant with the details of the case. It was decided at a consultation to ask the Governor to remove the Mayor on specific charges and to suspend him from office during the investigation. The charges against the Mayor are that he has appointed to office men who are not eligible by reason of their conviction of misdemeanors, and that even if they are eligible, their appointment is an outrage on the public, since they have been convicted, and three similar indictments hang over them. The papers in the case are being rapidly prepared.

Application will also be made to the Grand Jury for the finding of additional indictments against Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick. The charges are analogous to those of the last indictments, but are said to be of a graver nature. Counsel has been also directed to prepare an application to the Civil Court for other means of relief.

Should Mayor Havemeyer be removed or suspended from office, his successor for the unexpired term will be President Vance of the Board of Aldermen, a Republican. This, and the different organizations represented in the prosecution, it is claimed, show that it is not a political case. Meantime the Police Board is unorganized. Commissioners Disbecker and Dutgee balance Charlick and Gardner, and the former, it is said, refuse to recognize the latter as lawfully appointed commissioners.

A Retrospect of Henry Ward Beecher's Life.

Rev. Henry Ward Baecher, at a prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last evening, gave a retrospect of his life, closing as follows: "I have had many experiences, such as all men have had, of sorrow and defeat in my public life, not one too many when looked at from the other side. But of one thing, my dearly beloved, be fully assured; my greatest joy shall be assured when I stand in the presence of the revealed God, and you come up, and we shall shake hands in eternal, blessed reunion. I shall ever be by the side of my loved Saviour, whose servant I have been. I am conscious of devoting to my ministry my best energy, my best strength and best mind. I have worked with a single eye to the advancement of the knowledge of Christ's grace among men, and no man shall take from me this honor. What is for the future I care not. It is in the hands of our Universal Pastor. I can leave everything in the hands of the Lord, living or dying. Let us take again the staff of work and gird up anew our loins, and the Saviour will lead us forward until we meet in the kingdom of the future."

The Affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.

have been placed in the hands of a receiver on a petition of the executors of the estate of Edwin Hoyt. Receiver Augustus Juglard has been connected with the firm for several years, and has held confidential relations with Hoyt, who recommended his appointment as Receiver should become necessary. The Receiver has taken possession of the assets of the firm, which will amount to several millions of dollars. The appointment is understood to have been satisfactory to all interested. There has been no official discontinuance of the bankruptcy proceedings instituted on June 13.

A Will Case Settled.

The decision of Surrogate Hutchins, setting aside the will and codicil of Fredrick Rollwagen, disposes of an estate of several millions dollars. The case is remarkable for the amount involved and the extraordinary length and bitterness of the litigation. The decision of the Surrogate virtually declares the will to have been manufactured, and the infant claimant not to have been the child of the decedent.

Unlicensed Liquor Dealers Indicted.

The Excise Board have procured the indictment of sixty unlicensed liquor dealers. In June last year 3,987 licenses were issued, against only 1,400 in May and June of the present year. The dealers refuse to take out licenses, alleging the fee charged to be exorbitant, and will contest the powers of the Excise Board in the Courts.

How the Fourth was Celebrated.

The Fourth was celebrated here in the usual way, firing of salutes, parade of military, a "long talk" of the Tammany Society, meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, grand display of flags and fireworks, and innumerable excursions. There was the customary number of accidents, one fatal, and fires.

A Two Cent Stabbing Affair.

Joseph Bacciari and Vincent Biancamano, dwellers in the Italian section of Baltbridge street, disputed about a debt of four cents. The former insisted that he owed but two cents, and ended the wrangle by fatally stabbing Biancamano.

An Explanation.

Mr. Von Hoffman states that the reason why his house withdrew their offer for new five per cent. bonds was that there was so much delay in the negotiation that they apprehended loss from the transaction in view of possible fluctuations in the value of exchange.

ST. LOUIS.

Formal Opening of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The formal opening of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge was celebrated to-day with great pomp, and with a more showy and livelier display than ever before witnessed in this city. The procession was five solid hours in passing the speaker's stand at the western entrance to the bridge, and all of it passed over that structure.

Gerard Bailie, President of the Bridge Company, from a house handsomely decorated, introduced Mrs. Julius Kwath, a daughter of the first President of the Bridge Company, who after a brief speech christened the bridge by pouring upon it water from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico, sent from Boston, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans by the Postmasters of those cities for the occasion.

While the procession was in motion a train of fourteen Pullman coaches, drawn by three locomotives, laden with 2,000 prominent gentlemen and ladies from home and abroad, passed through the entire length of the tunnel, emerging near the site of the Grand Union Depot now in process of construction on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

About one o'clock the invited guests from abroad and several hundred leading citizens, seated on elevated platforms, erected under a huge tent at the western end of the bridge, were called to order, and Mayor Brown delivered a brief welcoming address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches by Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, and Gov. Woodson, of Missouri. These were followed by addresses by ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown and Capt. Jas. B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Bridge company. These ceremonies over, impromptu speeches were made by Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and most hearty cheers were repeatedly given in response to the eloquent remarks of the speakers. Among other distinguished persons present were Maj Generals Hancock and Pope, Gen. Grierson, Gen. Carr and a number of Congressmen from Missouri and Illinois.

The pyrotechnic display in the evening did not prove very satisfactory.

FIRES.

Pontiac, Ills.—Loss $200,000.

CHICAGO, July 5.—At Pontiac, Ills., yesterday, a fire caused by fire crackers entirely destroyed the Phœnix Hotel, the Court House, with all the records of the county, and the Union Block, the finest in the town, containing seven large stores. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The abstract books of Olney county were also destroyed.

Circleville, O.—Loss $25,000.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—The *Enquirer's* dispatch from Circleville says this morning a fire destroyed the market house, two dwellings and Denman's carriage factory. It

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MONDAY, JULY 6, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

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THE Mayor of New York and Comptroller on the one hand, and members of the Board of Assessments on the other, have had a severe struggle over the tax levy. The Mayor and Comptroller are for high taxes, and the Board for reductions. The latter triumphed, and the rate was fixed $2.76 per hundred dollars.

THE *Inter-Ocean* has an account of Commencement Day at Beloit and Kenosha, in the course of which we read "To-night the Hon. Charles Seymour, of the La Crosse *Republican*, gave an admirable address, dwelling upon the great importance of choosing the right vocation, and then pushing ahead with earnestness and honesty of purpose. The orator, before closing, took occasion to get in some very fair hits at the great mistake American colleges make in teaching the pernicious doctrines of Free Trade. These points were heartily applauded by the large audience." Mr. Seymour is among the ablest advocates of the true American policy of Protection, in the West. His paper exerts a most salutary influence against the sophistries of free trade journals in the West and Northwest. We wish there were more editors out there like Charles Seymour—able, earnest and untiring in opposing the spread of the "pernicious doctrine of free trade."

THE Selection of Minister Jewell to be Postmaster General, will not be, in every particular, a popular one. The necessity of calling him back so soon from St. Petersburg, is not at all obvious. We have any number of persons amply qualified to fill the position of Postmaster General, who in point of character, intelligence, political standing and experience, are fully the equals of Mr. Jewell. We mean no disparagement of the Minister when we say this. While this is true, there are obvious reasons why the many changes in the person representing us at St. Petersburg should be stopped. Curtin gave way to Orr, who died and was followed by Jewell, who now returns. All this within two years. There is, too, a seeming reflection on others in calling this particular gentleman home to fill a cabinet position. In the meantime, if there is anything gained by experience at the court of St. Petersburg, it is lost, and another must undergo the initiatory experience before he can be of much use. Whoever may be selected to succeed Mr. Jewell, we hope it will be some one who will stay awhile.

WE MAY score one for Chamford. His manifesto, issued to the French people, hits the Bonapartists very decidedly, when he claims that he does not promise prosperity and give ruin. Still, there is one serious difficulty in the way of the Bourbons, very similar, in fact to that which obtruded itself on an aspiring politician. He said he could answer all the arguments he heard against himself except one. A rather sleepy individual, after being lengthily argued with, drawlingly replied, "I don't like ye!" The Bonapartes may be very corrupt and double-faced, and the Bourbons gentle, honest and pure, but the people of France don't like them. In the face of this, proclamations, manifestoes, promises and assurances, go for little. Popularity is one of those subtle, indefinable things, that cannot be accurately accounted for or understood. It is not always the case that the best man is the most popular. There is a certain something that attaches to a man, and even to families, that makes him or them popular or unpopular. In the case of Chambord, he and his family are unpopular, and the Bonapartes, for no good reason that we know of, are popular.

THE new city building of Philadelphia, the corner stone of which was laid on the fourth of July, will be one of the finest structures of its kind in the world. It occupies Penn Square, and the work of its foundations has been in progress for a long time. The exterior is designed in the style of the French Renaissance, combining solidity, utility and beauty. Immediately in the front centres on Broad and Market streets are large archways, eighteen by thirty-six feet, giving free passage way for pedestrians. The corner pavilions are 150 feet high, 50 feet square, and are decorated with columns and pediments and ornamental French windows. The centre pavilions are 90 feet front and 192 feet high. The pediments are enriched with the coat-of-arms of the city and State. In the centre of the building is a grand court yard, 220 feet square, furnishing light and air to the offices and court rooms fronting on it. On the north side of the court yard is a great clock tower, having a circular projection, with a grand stairway affording communication between the Councils conversation hall on the first floor, and the Municipal hall above. The tower is ninety feet square at the base, receding by various stages until at the top immediately under its roof, it is an octagon fifty feet in diameter. Its total height to the top of the statue is five hundred feet. The artistic embellishments of this tower will render it prominent among the architectural celebrities of the world.

THE ALLEGHENY FIRE.

One of the unfortunate and dangerous adjuncts of Fourth of July celebrations—the use of fireworks—has resulted in a severe fire in Allegheny, by which over a hundred families are made homeless, and at least three hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed. The lack of water also is partly accountable for the extent of the damage. For several years past considerable trouble has been experienced with the water supply of Allegheny City. Either the basins are too small, or the pumps defective—at least it has frequently occurred that the people have been warned to be sparing in the use of water, owing to the shortness of the supply. Unfortunately at the very time when water was most needed, the supply was very small, and this is in the district specially endangered. Whatever may be the expense of maintaining a proper water supply, it should be done, at all hazards. It is better to expend large sums to provide the means of safety, than to have the terrors and loss that attend a heavy fire. We hope this warning will not be lost sight of. The prevailing wind storm was an additional element of danger. Together, the fire spread rapidly and irregularly, baffling the efforts of the firemen, and inflicting severe loss on persons poorly able to bear it.

The home demand for sympathy and aid, thus created, should be, and we have no doubt, will be, promptly responded to. There is every reason for caring for those who, even were their losses made good to them, would still suffer largely from exposure and the inconvenience of their situation. We hope that proper measures will be taken to-day to provide aid for those who have lost furniture as well as homes, and who are utterly unable to replace their losses. There should also be prompt and rigid measures taken to utterly prevent the use of fireworks in the streets. It is safe to say that millions of dollars have been lost in this country through carelessness in the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July. The Portland fire is a recent example. What in Allegheny comes directly home to us, and in many cities and towns there will be other instances, the whole forming a heavy list of losses. The day can be as patriotically observed without the use of dangerous firework.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY'S CREDITORS.

We gave, a few days since, a full statement of the views of the Allegheny Valley and, we judge, Pennsylvania Railroad directory, relative to the status of the creditors, and the advantages claimed to be possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad as against them. The important parts of the statement were briefly these: That the Pennsylvania Railroad is not the direct guarantor of the Bennett Branch bonds, but holds, through the purchase of the coupons and bonds of that road, advantages that will enable it to secure the Bennett Branch and Allegheny Valley Road, with little outlay of money; not more than about fifty per cent. of the claims of the creditors. We have looked up this question since, being amazed that the statement referred to should be true. The result of our investigations is not only to clearly establish in our mind that these representations are not correct, but to make it perfectly clear to us that the Pennsylvania Railroad cannot possibly evade the payment of these demands of the creditors, so far as the same may be just and equitable. If this shall be made to clearly appear it will indubitably follow, that the creditors have only to hold on, to secure the amount of then claims.

First in order, let us show clearly the status of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads toward the Bennett Branch road. Much, if not all, of the debt now in dispute was contracted on that road. The relation of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Roads to it cover a case of equity, and involve the question whether it is possible for the creditors to enforce their claims as against the advantage of position claimed for the Pennsylvania road. The act of Legislature that provided the ways and means for building the Bennett Branch road may be found in the law of 1869, page 730, act numbered 703. We will take the parts of this somewhat lengthy act that are material to our purpose. It provides, in the first place, that a mortgage is to be executed in a line of railway, "from the mouth of Mahoning, in Armstrong county, to the mouth of Bennett's Branch, in Clarion county." It is to be borne in mind that the road, as constructed, neither begins nor ends at the points called for. Said mortgage is "not to exceed $10,000,009, to secure registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at not exceeding seven per centum per annum clear of taxes; and the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is hereby authorized to create and execute a second mortgage for $3,500,000 bearing interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually from and after the first day of January, 1872, (*three years after the date of the act,*) to secure thirty-five bonds, of $100,000 each, which shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be deposited in the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth, with the interest thereon, for application only to the payment of the public debt; these bonds to be received by the Commonwealth in lieu and substitution of the original debt of that amount contracted to be paid by the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company."

So far, this law shows several noticeable things. 1. That the State consented to accept second mortgage bonds "created and executed" by the Allegheny Valley road,—there being a first mortgage bond of $10,000,000 ahead of it. 2. That the rate of interest was to be five per cent. clear of taxes. 3. That the interest was not to commence till *nearly three years after the bonds were issued.* This much is clear. As the Sunbury & Erie bonds were at 6 per cent. interest, it may be useful to inquire, at some time, why the State should take one per cent. less interest on second mortgage bonds of the Allegheny Valley road, and why *nearly three years' interest were dropped.* So far as the State is concerned, this was clearly done, but whether all this was not arranged by some one, and what it got in consideration for such a marvelous law, may be the subject for a very interesting article, yet. It will at once strike the reader, that the least the State should have for this inferior position as a creditor, and lessened interest, would be very ample guarantees, or at least guarantees from thoroughly responsible parties. This it did receive as follows: "Provided, however, that the said second mortgage of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, shall first be delivered, and all of the said $3,500,000 of five per centum bonds shall be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company, *and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, or by railway companies of equal responsibility, forming other through lines as stated, to Philadelphia and New York." This guarantee was to be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad is one of the guarantors being thus established (unless, indeed, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund modified the gurantee illegally,) the question arises, what did the mortgage issued, on which the guaranteed bonds were made, cover? The law says, distinctly, "That the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized to execute a first mortgage bond *upon a line of railway to be constructed by it,*"—being that we have already described. Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad stands as the gurantor of $13,500,000 of bonds on the Bennett Branch Railroad,—but not its rolling stock, engines, appurtenances, or the Allegheny Valley Road. The Allegheny Valley Road merely executed the mortgage on a specific property. Of course that property alone is responsible directly. If it will not bring the amount of mortgages, the *guaranteeing* roads, and not the Allegheny Valley, are responsible for the deficiency. To farther limit this, the closing sentences of the law require the application of the moneys derived from the sale of bonds, to be made "only to the immediate construction and equipment of said line between the points specified in this act, and to the payment of existing floating debt of said company." We submit, as a very clear proposition, that the creditors of the Allegheny Valley road can say to the Pennsylvania railroad,—"take your Bennett Branch road, with its $13,500,000 debt, and we will take the Allegheny Valley road without the former, and secure our claims."

We will put aside a number of points we had purposed to include in this article, and notice two or three brief points instead. 1. The Pennsylvania Railroad can *afford* to guarantee these creditors, and is called by every consideration of equity and honor to do so. It cannot avoid doing so, without great dishonor, beside manifesting an utter heartlessness toward those who have furnished material on faith in it, as much as in the Allegheny Valley Railroad. We have already stated, what will not be denied, that the Bennett Branch, or low grade road, save it in expense of motive power, in moving heavy freight, equal from two to five per cent. on the debt,—$3,500,000. As the debt over this amount is held by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the guarantee only amounts to the sum named. Accepting the report of Mr. Scott, at the first meeting of the creditors, it is difficult to see how the Pennsylvania Road will ever be called on to pay more than $250,000 under the guarantee asked for. 2. Let us add to this that the coal sent from along the road to Buffalo now amounts to 600 tons a day, and can be made to increase to 2,000 tons a day, and we see how the Pennsylvania Railroad will be secure in this guarantee. It controls the Allegheny Valley. Hence, what it may demand it will get. The creditors do not control it, and can secure nothing on demand. We have enough information to be quite certain that the coal carried nets the Allegheny Valley Road seventy-five cents per ton. Assuming that but one thousand tons a day are transported, and this is entirely within bounds—as at the very outset the mines have yielded six hundred tons a day—and the freight, net, amounts to $234,000 a year, while interest on $3,500,000 is $245,000 a year, or only $11,000 more than a very moderate estimate for the coal trade will yield. And it should be remembered that this coal trade is new, having been begun last Spring, and is not included in the estimates for the traffic of the road. The Pennsylvania Railroad can *guarantee itself*, as well as guarantee the creditors. We submit that it is entirely dishonorable to refuse to do so.

We will touch one other point, which we will use again, in another relation, in a succeeding article. The Pennsylvania Railroad has made enough out of the Allegheny Valley, to be bound to give the guarantee asked for. It bought 25,000 shares of the Allegheny Valley stock, and entirely without color of law, or action of directors or consent of stockholders, had issued to it 16,500 additional shares, as dividends for nine years, on the 25,000 shares bought. Three of those nine years are yet to run. It has thus been made a preferred stockholder, illegally, unrighteously, and in violation of the rights of other stockholders. It thus holds $500,000 of certificates of the Allegheny Valley Road, for which it did not pay one cent. We do not really believe that its endorsement of the bonds proposed to be issued to the creditors of the Valley Road will ever occasion it an outlay of $50,000. If, with its $800,000 worth of unpaid certificates it will not give this endorsement, the fact, at least, must stand clearly forth.

Finally, this proceeding is already costing the Pennsylvania Road more, in the forfeiture of popular good will, than it can afford to lose. Already there is earnest talk in favor of making shipments over the Baltimore & Ohio, rather than patronize the Central. The people of this city will not submit to be kept out of $3,500,000. They feel outraged, that this has been ever thought of. The proposition that the creditors take unguaranteed income bonds, when the party chiefly interested is amply able to guarantee them, is regarded as amazingly insulting. It is not currently believed that Col. T. A. Scott favors the policy adopted, but it is attributed to those in the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad who secretly dislike him, and wish to embarrass his administration. They are pursuing an unwise policy. We say what we know, when we affirm that this matter will be pushed in law. If, at the end, the Pennsylvania Railroad is compelled to pay, it will have gained nothing, and have lost vastly in popular confidence and actual trade.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE is going to run for Congress in Stafford county, Virginia.

THE dismissed female clerks, waiting in the anteroom of the Executive Mansion to secure the President's influence to reinstate them in office, was the first general exhibition the ladies have yet made of the sorrows of politics.

THE Republicans of Maine have shown a remarkable unanimity in renominating, by acclamation, all the present Representatives in Congress, the last nomination being that of General Samuel F. Hersey of the Bangor district.

GEORGE F. HOAR, crisp, crochety, and a little uncertain, is nevertheless above the average Congressman. E. R. Hoar, cold, cynical, snappish, and exclusive, is honest, able, and a good hater of shams, and so very able and useful member.

HARPER'S *Weekly* thus closes an article on the third term rumors: "We have no fear that General Grant proposes to make himself an Emperor or a Pope, but it should be well understood before any plans are laid that there would be a general and decisive uprising of the people against any serious suggestion of a third term."

A WESTERN paper is of the opinion that the more ambitious Congressmen of that section who desire to be re-elected will not go junketing around the country during the heated term, but remain with their constituents and learn to hold calves, turn grindstones, toss hay, and sleep in a clover field—in other words, become a Granger.

THERE is an indication that the next Massachusetts delegation in Congres will contain a large number of new men. In addition to the withdrawal of Mr. Dawes and Mr. G. F. Hoar, it is now announced that Mr. E. R Hoar declines a renomination, and the Worcester *Spy* says that Mr. Crocker, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Gooch will probably not be re elected. There are also serious doubts of Gen Butler's return.

THE "back pay" business is attempted to be re-enacted in a small way in New Hampshire. For twenty years the Republicans controlled the Legislature of that State, but at the last election the Democrats were successful. During the Republican rule there were, as is usual in Legislatures, frequent contested seats, and the unsuccessful parties in the contests were sometimes awarded their pay and sometimes they were not. Now, that there has been a change in the political complexion of the Legislature, a number of these unpaid and unsuccessful contestants have petitioned for their "back pay," with added interest. Some of the claims are said to be eighteen years old.

PERSONAL

IT is reported that Longfellow has consented to write a life of Charles Sumner.

SENATOR SCHURZ is reported to be at rest on Naragansett Pier. Fishing or "sleeping it off?"

MESSRS. MAURICE AND MAX STRAKOSCH and Signor Muzio are in Paris. So are Jarrett and Palmer.

MR. AND MR. SARTORIS are shortly expected in Paris. They will spend the autumn on the Continent.

CHIEF JUSTICE and Mrs. Waite have rooms engaged at the Ocean House, Newport, for the month of August.

FOUR sisters of the late Thomas Dunham, of New York, living at Martha's Vineyard, get $120,000 each from his estate.

JOHN WESLEY, a great-great-great grandson of the great reformer was baptised on Sunday at Bethlehem, N. H.

THE Boston *Post* has discovered that Messrs. Fish, Bass and Mullett are gentlemen prominently connected with the Government.

BOSTON CORBETT, who shot Wilkes Booth, is living in Camden, New Jersey, and on week days follows the profession of hatter in Philadelphia. He preaches every Sunday in the Independent Methodist Church in Camden, where he is very popular.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. FINCH, of the Philadelphia League, states that the number of women now actively engaged in the Temperance movement in that city is 27,372. Their efforts have closed between three and four hundred saloons, and pledged 226 saloon keepers and 213 bar-tenders.

THE Queen's wedding gift to Mdlle. Ralouka Musurus, second daughter of Musurus Pasha, was a handsome cashmere shawl; that of the Prince and Princess of Wales, a gold bracelet, set of pearls and brilliants, and that of Princess Louise, a brooch and ear rings of pink coral and gold.

THE HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, who has been Acting President of the Chicago University for some months past, has written a letter to the trustees of that institution urging them to elect Prof. Lemuel Moss to the Presidency, and the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, the former President, to the newly created office of Chancellor.

MISS SUSAN E. DICKINSON, a sister of Anna, inheriting her full share of her talent of the family, is about to make her appearance also on the lecture platform. Brought up among the Quakers she has frequently addressed large audiences already, but mainly heretofore in churches, and on themes not calculated to challenge newspa per notice.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is sojourning at her summer home, at Cold Spring, on the Hudson. Miss Kellogg will enter the field next season with a magnificent company in English opera, probably the finest ever organized. Contracts have been signed with those supreme American favorites, Castle and Campbell, and Mrs. Seguin is re-engaged for the season.

THE *Congregationalist* suggests that the Beecher matter might be investigated with closed doors by three such men as Presidents Woolsey and Hopkins and Hon. Wm. Buckingham, and says if they were to declare upon their Christian honor that they had heard all the testimony belonging to the case, and that they remain satisfied of the entire purity and integrity of the pastor of Plymouth church—who would ask more?

MISS LAVINIA GOODELL was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin, at Janesville, June 17, 1874, Judge H. S. Conger presiding. Miss Goodell is the first lady ever admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. She is the daughter of William Goodell, the well-known Abolitionist, and and is a lady of ability and culture. She intends to practice in Janesville. Another lady, Miss Peckham, applied for admission to the Milwaukee bar a few years since, but was rejected on account of her sex. Hence we see that Wisconsin is a progressive State.

BEN HILL'S fourth letter to Aleck Stephens is four columns long. Here is a passage from it delicately histing a filmy doubt of Mr. Stephens' reputation for egotism less veracity: "When I assure the public there are over one hundred and fifty untruths and perversions of truth in the five letters of Mr. Stephens, and fifty-three by the scribe, in his letter No. 2 alone, I think my moderation toward him will be appreciated. I shall notice nothing more he may say, unless it be something which shall have title to credit outside of his statement."

A FRENCH physician has discovered that the bark of the root of the ailanthus tree, infused in the proportion of two ounces of bark to four ounces of water, dose, desert spoonful morning and evening, is a valuable remedy for dysentery. We are glad to learn that the ailanthus is good for something. As an ornamental tree it has proved a dead failure, on account of the atrocious smell of its flowers. The ailanthuses in the city ought to be cut down and replaced by less odiferous trees, and if the druggists want the roots they should be permitted to have them. At any rate an end ought to be put to the poisoning of the air.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

RHODE ISLAND has just admitted its first colored lawyer to the bar.

THE Michigan wool crop of this year is estimated at 6,000,000 pounds.

THE average daily consumption of water in Brooklyn is about 28,000,000 of gallons.

THE "corresponding stars" of the Little Dipper are relied upon to tell people where the comet is.

LOVERS of milk punch are invited to contemplate the description of the cow stable of the period.

FOUR persons in the Jura—father, mother and two children—were gathered under one umbrella during a recent thunder storm, and were all struck by lightning.

A NEW YORK lady accuses the Boston girls, at Swamscott and New London, of deliberately deceiving their male friends by going in to bathe with their corsets on.

THE coinage at the Branch Mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year just ended amounted to $24,353,000, of which $22,302,500 was in gold and $2,350,500 in silver.

AT a Chicago wedding, recently, the bridegroom had the pleasure of seeing his mother in a dress of a color which is described as something between pearl and rose color! This is exactly the sky-blue pink tint dear to sarcastic little girls when making remarks about the dresses of their dearest friends.

IT turns out that the boy, Freddy English, who was the principal witness against the Brooklyn liquor dealers, and, as it was believed, "abducted" in their interest, was sent away by his father. It is not easy to determine which was the worst, the use to which the boy was put by the temperance ladies or by his father.

A LAWYER in Troy recently closed his knees suddenly in endeavoring to catch a steel pen which fell from behind his ear. By some means he drove the pen over an inch deep into his leg, inflicting a painful wound, which bled a good deal before it could be stopped. He does not use his ear as a pen rack any more.

THE Berlin papers state that the new furnace for the cremation of bodies has been satisfactorily tested. Two hundred weight of animal carcase were destroyed in about an hour and a half and reduced to white ashes, at a cost of no more than 3s. During the process neither smell nor sound was observable.

THE estimated cost, originally, of the Brooklyn bridge was $5,000,000. Based on this, the subscriptions were $2,500,000 by the city of Brooklyn, $1,500,000 by the city of New York, and $1,000,000 by individuals. It is said now that the cost will be $15,000,000, three times the first estimated sum, and some think it will cost $20,000,000.

D. M. FLINN, the heaviest dealer in blooded stock in Iowa, has lately sold thirty-six head of fine cattle to S. W. Jacobs, of West Liberty, Muscatine county, that State. The herd consisted of fourteen cows, five two-year-old heifers, four yearling males, three yearling heifers, and ten sucking calves; and the sale amounted to about $10,000 in the aggregate.

A "TOM COLLINS" joke worth printing was recently made at a leading New England college. "Mr. Collins" was announced to speak in the chapel. The President, angry that the arrangement should have been made without consulting him, placed an injunction on the lecture, locked the door, and stood guard over it for a somewhat lengthy season, to the infinite amusement of the boys.

ON June 25, England had 5,964,540 cattle, an increase of 308,000 over 1872, and of 400,000 above the average between the years of 1869 and 1873, inclusive. It had 29,427,635 sheep, being 1,500,000 over 1872. There were imported from Ireland 684,618 cattle and 364,371 swine; from foreign countries 198,968 cattle, 849,278 sheep, and 179,023 swine. Germany, Holland and France are the chief places from which exportations were made.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great flood in the Mississippi Valley, in the Spring, the New Orleans *Times* estimates that the sugar and rice crops will be abundant, the latter yielding 30,000 barrels more than in 1873. In sugar the losses by floods will be about 10,000 hogsheads, and the total yield from 90,000 to 100,000 hogsheads. The acreage devoted to rice culture shows an increase of 6,000 acres over last year, and the rice crop is expected to be 110,000 barrels.

A STATE Temperance Convention of Ohio women has devised a new method for dealing with the evil effects of liquor drinking. It proposes to revive a "dead letter" law, which provides for an inspection of liquors offered for sale, and for the punishment of those who sell adulterated liquors. The women believe, that, if men *will* drink, it would be better for them to drink pure liquor only—and hence their present efforts are being directed to improving the quality of the liquor, which is sold notwithstanding prohibition, local option or crusades.

A PARTY of fifty Master Masons, under the leadership of Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, will visit the Holy Land, Europe and Africa, this summer. The corner stone of a new Masonic Hall will be laid in Jerusalem. The party will be entertained by the Masons of the East, and during thirty days will live in tents, visiting Gebal, Tyre, Hiram's, Tomb, Damascus, Mount Hermon, the Sea of Galilee, Nazareth, Nablous, Bethel, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea and River Jordan, Hebron and Joppa. Lodges will be held under the warrant of the Royal Solomon Mother Lodge of the City of Jerusalem.

THE Rev. Mr. Cook, who has been for several years laboring to bring the Sioux within the pale of the Episcopal Church, seems to have a realizing sense of the kind of people his unwilling parishioners are. In a letter recently written to the Indian Commission, he declares that, in his opinion, the influences of the Gospel would be brought home to them more impressively if preaching were supplemented by a sound thrashing. Mahomet used to teach religion at the point of the sword, and was tolerably successful, but we are inclined to believe that all the thrashing in the world wouldn't make a single Indian pious.

THE ravages of grasshoppers in some of the counties in Minnesota have been so terribly destructive that all the crops have been swept away completely, as by fire. The destitution caused by this visitation is as widespread and complete that upon the testimony of trustworthy men who have traversed the devastated region Gov. Davis has issued a circular letter to the Granges of the State, asking their aid to relieve the distress. Assistance has not been asked outside the State, but contributions from any source, addressed to Gen. H. H. Sibley, at St. Paul, will be gratefully received and immediately used for the relief of the sufferers.

A REMARKABLE case has just been tried in London, and the accused acquitted. A young man, aged twenty-one years, was charged with the murder of his aunt, a married woman, with whom, as well as her husband, the prisoner had always been on friendly and even affectionate terms. She was found hanging to the balusters of the house, where herself and the prisoner's mother and sister lived, her feet touching the ground. The accused told three different persons that he hung his aunt, but the evidence was otherwise, and the jury acquitted him, with the belief that, upon his going hastily into the house, he became so surprised and alarmed at the sight of the dead woman that he was seized with the hallucination that he himself had hanged her. Just how long it would take to educate an American jury up to the "hallucination" business is not known.

BISMARCK'S DAUGHTER.

Romantic Attachment of the Young Lady to a Catholic Lieutenant of the Army who Refuses to Marry her Because She is a Protestant—A Tough Story.

In a number of the *Boersen Courier*, of Berlin, an incident is related of Prince Bismarck's domestic life which is uncommonly interesting. Most people who read the newspapers have heard of the great Chancellor's daughter. The young lady, though not beautiful, is amiable and accomplished, and accustomed to the homage of the high society in which she moves. With her father she has been a great favorite ever since she grew up. When in Berlin he has been wont to spend with her whatever leisure moments he could snatch from his laborious occupations, and in the country his idle hours have been usually passed in her society. The Prince observed with concern that his daughter repelled all proposals of marriage made to her. Though wooed by the most eligible suitors, among the heirs of the richest families, members of the most ancient nobility, gentlemen filling the highest official positions, even a prince—the young lady declined them all. After brooding for a long time over the possible reasons of his daughter's conduct, the Chancellor, believing at last that he had fathomed the secret of her severity, opened his heart to her on the subject. He told her he felt sure that she must have become profoundly attached to some person inferior to herself in position and wealth. He then begged her to mention the name of the man to whom she had given her heart, as he, her father, was rich enough and powerful enough to change the conditions which might seem to render her lover an ineligible match. With flowing tears the young lady confessed that she did cherish such an affection as her father suspected, an affection that was returned, but that her lover was a simple lieutenant in the army. The next day the lieutenant appeared in the presence of the father. The Chancellor hardly gave him time to speak before saying, "I know why it seems to you impossible to become my son-in-law; notwithstanding the difference of social position your wish shall be accomplished. Though I do not know you, the love of my daughter is sufficient guarantee of your worth." But instead of the joyful thanks which the Prince naturally expected, he received a reply of the following tenor: "I thank you for your infinite goodness, but this union is impossible. I belong to an old Catholic family. I cannot take home as my wife the daughter of him whom my family regard as an enemy of the Church, whom I myself am almost compelled to look upon as such." The officer then sadly took his departure leaving the Chancellor utterly confounded, who had little anticipated such a rejection of his condescension. Having summoned his daughter, the Chancellor told her that the officer wholly refused her hand and that she must forget him. The daughter, becoming paler than ever, replied: "He is too honorable to deny his religious faith. I will not ask of him such a sacrifice, and if he desires it I—less believing than he— will adopt his religion, to render our marriage possible." The father saw his child become more inconsolable from day to day, and at length he was thrown into a state of fearful excitement, which was not without consequence. So things stand at present.

DUNCAN'S WILL.

A Compromise Agreed on Which Saves Further Lawyers' Fees.

A telegram from Battle Creek, Michigan, July 1st, says the famous Duncan will-case, involving half a million dollars, in which Bishop Simpson was one of the legatees, and which was contested in the Circuit Court by brothers of the testator, on the ground of insanity, at the session of the court in October, was settled by compromise in the Circuit Court at Marshall last week. A complete history of the case, together with the will, and a full report of the trial, was published at the time. The will was admitted to probate, excepting what is known as the residuary clause, by which the testator bequeathed the residue of the estate, amounting to $250,000, to such religious Methodist objects as the executors might direct. This clause was pronounced invalid on account of vagueness and uncertainty. The remainder of the instrument stands probated as the last will and testament of Thomas G. Duncan. The legatees give the contestants from 25 to 50 per cent. of the amount of the legacies, to allow judgment to be entered. By the terms of the compromise, the Methodist church of that city gets $6,000 instead of $10,000. The church at Pithole, Pa., receives the same amount. The church at Plummer, Pa., gives the contestants $12,000 out of a legacy of $35,000. Bishop Simpson gets his full legacy of $40,000 as the contestant, Wm. C. Duncan, made up the amount of the discount, $10,000, out of his own means. James Long and his family, of Philadelphia, get $80,000; William Jackson, blacksmith, of Pittsburgh, has $16 000; Sarah Prather, formerly of Plummer, Pa., $22,500; Wm. Wilson, of Plummer, $7,500. The heirs of Rev. Mr. Leach get $3,500, and Mrs. Greenwood $10,000. The heirs have the amount of their legacies, and a share in the residue. Instead of the annuity which was to have been furnished for Mrs. Duncan, mother of deceased, a fund is to be invested by the executors, as trustees, for her benefit, and subject to her testamentary disposal.

The lawyers get as fees and expenses the handsome sum of $39,000.

Cape Diamonds.

The last number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an account of the diamond district at the Cape, especially of the results obtained at New Rush, which will not tend to damp the ardor of adventurers. The ground around New Rush alone has, according to this authority, produced on an average more than 5,000 diamonds per day for more than eight months. The labor required is that of digging up and sifting the earth, but the latter process is not as irksome as might be supposed, for although the uncut diamond does not sparkle, it instantly catches the eye, and dust never clings to it. The Caffres, however, who are employed on claims of any extent, to carry on the process of sifting, are so careless that large diamonds are often found in the earth they throw away as having been duly examined, and many Europeans who cannot afford to buy a claim, make a fair income by going over the refuse. Women and children spend their time in the same manner in the chance of a reward which seldom fails them. Everybody, nay, everthing, gleans after the Caffres, for even the cocks and hens, disdaining the example of the cock in the fable who would have preferred a grain of barley to the pearl he chanced to find, pick up as many diamonds as some of their betters. So successful are they that the cooks of New Rush never fail to examine the crop and gizzard of every fowl they prepare for the table.

The Presidents.

As a general thing, Presidents of the United States have not been music or mirthful. Jefferson, to be sure, fiddled, and sometimes was funny at long-bow: John Quincy Adams wrote poetry and critizised Shakspeare; Martin Van Buren affected the opera, because it belonged to his idea of fashionable life; Madison and Monroe were intense students (one of them almost reading himself into ill health) and little accustomed to fashionable amusements; General Jackson had a fund of Southern humor, and liked to hear the negroes sing, but his scorn of social follies was never concealed; "Colonel Polk," as President Polk used to be called, had a brother, William H., who was a rare and contagious wit, and while fond of a joke himself, and not insensible to music, he was too grave and dignified ever to condescend to jovial life; Franklin Pierce liked a good talk and good tipple, but could not sing Manrico; Mr. Buchanan might have guessed at which was Y. Doodle and which Old 100, but would not be credible as a witness; President Fillmore was feeble in melody; and General Grant really does not pretend to be a connoisseur. But the Presidential aspirants are, in the main, juicy and jocular.

THE phrase "Not for Joe" appears to be invented by Potiphar's wife. It occurs several times in the collection of her letters secured by Bayard Taylor.—*N. Y. World.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,931 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 8 and 5 Union street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS,
MONDAY,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET.

A STOCK OF
Fancy Goods, etc.,
Replete with Novelties.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, in all Shapes and Materials.
Specialty made of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Morning Bonnets, Infants' Lace Caps and Bonnets.
Beaded and Brussels Nets and Beaded Goods of all kinds.
Ladies' Blue Silk Net Sashes, at 50 cents, worth at least $1 50.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons in all styles.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Neckwear, all kinds of Materials.
Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas, in any desired style or quality.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gauze Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise, Drawers, Night Garments, a very handsome assortment.
Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Hosiery, lowest to finest quality.
Fans, Fans, in Palm Leaf, Jap, Linen and Silk.
At $2 and $2.50, full size Croquet Sets for Lawns—Just half price.
Mosquito Nettings—all colors.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In the Above Departments.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Fourth ave., second fl or, Pittsburgh, July 3, 1874.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, to be credited on the Stock Notes.
JOHN R. GLANINGER,
jy4-s3 Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
SMITHFIELD SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
(Late Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,)
July 2, 1874.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
W. W. SCOTT,
jy4-e6 Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.
The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, by the Treasurer forthwith.
W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
jy2-e2

DIVIDEND.
AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 13th instant

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Va. able Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. In. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 to 2 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
CARL A. LOSE, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kehne,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.
C. Greidinger, J. F. Havekotte,
W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Keyser, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habersman,
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. NEVIN, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nesb, M. A. Sauner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

Saturday being the Fourth, and a legal holiday, there was nothing done in financial circles, and all our banking houses were closed. The statements published by our National banks within the last few days make a good showing, and all have a good line of deposits. Quarterly bills that were rendered on the first will, with many, be paid this week, but most of our manufacturers and merchants do not pay till after the fifteenth. Small bills, in all instances, should be paid at once, and all who are able should pay their bills promptly, and in this way a good deal of idle money now lying in bank would be put into circulation. A good business man never permits a collector to call twice for a bill, if it is correct and he is able to pay it. Many banks will pay their dividends this week, which will help to swell the large amount of money that will be set afloat. Those of our insurance companies who were unfortunate in the Allegheny fire on Saturday should adjust their losses promptly, thereby enabling property holders to rebuild before the Winter sets in. The losses in home companies, we understand, will not exceed $25,000.

The report of the National banks of the country, made May 1, 1874, shows that the panic has not exerted an evil influence upon them. The number of banks April 25th, 1873, was 1,982, and at the May report, 1,978, an increase 16. The following is the summary:

RESOURCES.	April 25, '73.	May 1, '74.
Loans and Discounts	$ 908,171,471	$ 919,558,917
Overdrafts	4,091,748	4,068,112
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	386,762,800	389,248,900
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	16,235,000	14,890,200
U. S. Bonds on hand	9,613,550	10,152,400
Other stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	22,449,146	25,460,460
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	88,815,557	94,017,638
Due from other National Banks	38,671,088	41,291,215
Due from state Banks and Bankers	12,883,353	12,374,391
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	24,216,878	24,718,666
Current Expenses	7,410,045	7,447,203
Premiums Paid	7,350,207	7,520,576
Checks and other Cash Items	11,425,209	11,948,598
Exchanges for Clearing House	91,132,125	94,878,218
Bills of other National Banks	19,276,210	20,636,858
Bills of other Banks	937,992	1,027,491
Fractional Currency	2,198,973	2,187,188
Specie	25,861,808	32,512,909
Legal Tender Notes	99,895,200	101,702,100
Clearing House Certificates	1,140,000	1,140,000
Th 5 per Cent. Certificates	10,000	10,000
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for legal tenders	18,600,000	40,125,000
Total	$1,800,302,280	$1,867,802,796
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$ 487,355,251	$ 490,677,101
Surplus Fund	115,305,574	125,991,281
Undivided Profits	52,441,491	54,341,715
National Bank Notes Outstanding	338,153,864	340,688,849
State Bank Notes Outstanding	1,280,208	1,129,857
Dividends Unpaid	2,067,338	2,277,554
Individual Deposits	616,848,956	649,281,299
U. S. Deposits	7,980,027	7,994,422
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	2,675,750	2,297,689
Due to National Banks	126,630,925	125,840,448
Due to State Banks and Bankers	35,036,421	48,688,924
Notes and Bills re-discounted	5,462,043	4,581,420
Bills Payable	7,059,128	4,772,664
Total	$1,800,302,280	$1,867,802,796

This shows an increase in capital stock of a trifle more than $2,000,000. The increase in the surplus fund is not quite equal to that of last year, but it is over three millions in excess of the gain in the year ending April 19, 1872. The amount of national bank notes outstanding was increased only $1,92,478s during the year, the amount on May 1st being $13,911,351 below the sum authorized by law; which does not show a very great desire on the part of banks to issue circulation—a fact that may be accounted for by the depression of business consequent to the panic. In the "individual deposits" there was an increase from $616,800,000 to $649,300,000; while the loans and discounts stood only $11,200,000 higher. The report just made will be an improvement on the one noted above.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—19 40 bonds 104⅝; new fives, 104¼; Erie 22. The rate for money on Exchange on Government securities is two per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £52,000.

PARIS, July 4—Rentes 60f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, July 4—5 P. M.—U. S. bonds 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 4, 1874.

This being the annual recurrence of the Fourth of July, general business was suspended, hence we omit our usual report of the Pittsburgh markets. Trade was dull all week, as it always is at this particular time, and it is likely to continue so during this month or until after harvest. We will give a detailed report of the markets in our next issue.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, July 4.—We clip the following from Messrs Walter Brown, Son & Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular: Since our issue of last month, the Wool shearing has progressed under very favorable circumstances throughout the Western States, and in most sections is now completed. Before the fleece was off the sheep's back, buyers, both Eastern and local, appeared in the field, determined at the start to purchase and replenish the exhausted stocks in the seaboard markets. The opening prices were reasonably low, and it was hoped that the bulk of the clip would be marketed at a cost which would insure a profit to those interested, but the competition between dealers and manufacturers quickly advanced the price, and during the past fortnight excitement has been rampant throughout the country, and in spite of the experience of the past few years, buyers have taken Wools at rates which would seem impossible to recover with the present prospect of the Woolen Goods trade. The new Wools are come forward in considerable quantity, and several large parcels have gone into consumption to furnish supplies to those mills which for the past few months have been running on very small stocks. But manufacturers show no inclination to change their policy of buying only as their necessities required, as they feel confident that with no improvement in the values of their goods, Wools must be lower, when the receipts will have exceeded the sales and created an accumulation. We do not feel competent to predict the future of the Wool trade, but there is no doubt that with little or no profit to be made in manufacturing Woolen cloth, the demand cannot be active, and the inevitable result will be a slow and unsatisfactory season until the relative values of the manufactured article and raw material find a common level. The majority of the transactions during the past few days have been in California Spring Wools. These have sold freely and at comparatively high prices, but owing to the general absence of fleeces suitable for immediate consumption, manufacturers have been obliged to fall back on these and Texas Wools as substitutes. Now, however with the new clip of fleeces coming on the market, it is a question whether the former Wools will not depreciate in value to some extent within the next few weeks.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, July 4—Transactions in Coffee here this week have been light, comparatively, business in it being restricted by the extreme views of holders, but the market under favorable advices has throughout been very strong and buoyant in tone, and a further advance of ¼ to 1c gold ₰ lb has been established in prices. The cargo of the Joseph, 6,500 bags, received here this week, is reported to have been sold, though on terms not made public, and in addition we note the resale to a dealer here of a cargo of 2,600 bags Laguayra, at 23¾c. gold, purchased last week at Philadelphia at 20½c, and of some 4,000 bags Rio from second hands, including 2,000 bags sold to-day, the bulk ex Traveller, to a Richmond house at 21¼c. gold. There has throughout been a strong speculative inquiry, but comparatively little consumptive demand, the country responding but feebly to the recent advance. The stock here in first hands is only about 17,000 bags Rio, but very little of it is offering on the market, most of the holders having withdrawn their stocks for the present. We quote to-day as follows, viz: Rio ordinary cargoes, 19¼@20c; fair do. 20¾@21; good do. 21½@21¾c; prime do. 22¼@22½c, and for jobbing lots 19¼@23¾c for ordinary to choice, all gold, but the market closes strong, with the tendency still upward The following is the latest Rio telegram:

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 1—Sales Coffee for the United States since 26th ult. 6,000 bags; average daily receipts 2,740 bags; stock 45,000 bags; price 16-800. Exchange 25½d.—Gazette.

Receipts of Crude Oil.

Receipts crude this week	31,194	bbls.
" Jan 1 to date	25,045	"
" same time, 1873	944,427	"
Exports refined this week	947,107	"
" last week	25,478	"
" Jan'y 1 to date	21,498	"
" same time 1873	444,999	"
	446,364	"

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—5 P. M.—Cotton steady middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales on a long list of 7,000 bales; there were no American sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable July, August, September and October; middling Orleans nothing below fair, deliverable July, 8 5-16; deliverable August, 8 5-16; deliverable July, 8 5-16; deliverable October 9¼d; nothing below low middling, deliverable July 8 3-16; on a basis of middling uplands, deliverable low middling, deliverable July, 8 5-16; nothing below low middling, deliverable August, 8 5-16; deliverable of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, deliverable October 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Provisions: Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon steady for long clear, 45s. Cheese 68s. Lard 52s 6d. Bacon 46s for long clear, 45s for short clear. Tallow firm; refined quiet.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—Calcutta linseed 60s 3d@60s 6d. Sperm oil 92s. Petroleum 26¼d.

ANTWERP, July 4.—Petroleum 26¾f.

Wool.

BOSTON, July 3.—Wool: there is a good demand for all choice qualities; prices are about the same as last week; new western clip is arriving very freely, and for Ohio delaine, X and XX@36c; Michigan 33@ 35c; extra and double extra Ohio 35@37c; choice do, picklock and treble extra 37½@42½c; Michigan extra and double extra 37½@42½c; Wisconsin extra 36@38c; western super extras held at 40@42c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE BRICK

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West.
POSTOFFICE BOX 378.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 2,
96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FLUE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 23 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's office, the Duplicates of City, Poor, City Business, School, School Building, Sewer, and Bridge Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1874, of the several wards, and the North End and Lower Commons, and that the said Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of April 3d, 1868, and of April 14th, 1868, subject to the following regulations and allowance:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August

Three per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.

If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an additional five per cent. shall be added to and payable on the same.

After the First of November,

Warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all delinquencies remaining unpaid together with the percentage accrued thereon, and the costs.

D. MACFERRON,
CITY TREASURER.

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Allegheny City are Notified

To be Economical in the use of Water,

As owing to a serious accident, the New Works will not be running for some time, and the supply will be incapable of supplying the city if the water is wasted. The use of hose and the running of fountains are therefore prohibited until further notice at given. This order will be enforced so that there will be a supply of water in case of fire and in order that the rents in the upper portion of the city may be supplied.

WM. FAULL,
Superintendent Water Works.

je26-54c

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—07 ft.	Change in 24 hrs.	Rise of	Fall.	Weather.
Cairo	12			—4	SW	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	4	9		—4	N	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	6	3		—6	SW	Clear.
Keokuk	6	6		—4	SW	Clear.
Leavenworth	7	8		—4	SE	Clear.
Little Rock	3	7			SE	Cloudy.
Louisville	4	2		—2	NW	Clear.
Memphis	10	6		—4	SW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	4	2		—2	W	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	11	3		—3	S	Clear.
Pittsburgh	1	7		—1	NE	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	12	9		—4	SE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	13	11		—1	NE	Fair.
Vicksburg	19	4		—6	SE	24 Rain.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

There was quite a shower of rain on Saturday evening—the first we have had for several weeks, and the indications at this writing are favorable for more. Navigation continues suspended; there is scarcely water enough to float a good sized yawl. Some of our river men still predict that there will be a coal boat rise during the first half of this month.

—The St. Louis "Globe" is responsible for the following: The offer of the Executive Committee of the Bridge Celebration of $250 to any party who would jump from a barge in the river on to the carriage way of the bridge, has been applied for. Capt. Sam Dean, of the Ironsides, and will attempt it, and some believe he will accomplish it; but, if he fails, Captain Jim McDonald, of the same boat, middling Orleans notwithstanding, will make the great feat, the honor of Pittsburgh is at stake. Commodore Gray is backing the latter with a liberal card of Santa Claus for excursions.

—The Terre Haute "Journal" of Tuesday says: The river is on a June rise. The rise commenced on the 2d inst. The rivermen say they would have their boats running again by the 8th of July, and now the old Wabash has risen six feet and a half. She rose four feet yesterday, reached seven and a half above low water mark, and was still rising last evening. Light drifts floated down yesterday, the water was yellow and the current was very swift. There have been heavy rains in the up country.

—A St. Louis telegram to the Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The owners of the new City of Alton received a telegram from Gonzales & Co., of New Orleans, yesterday, informing them that a ticket held by the boat, and purchased while she was in New Orleans on her last trip, had drawn $50,000 in the Havana lottery. R. A. Scobie, Sr., Horace Bixby, Wm. Mason and R. A. Scobie, Jr., are the Alton's owners, and are equal partners in the boat.

—The Louisville "Courier" says: Captain Bill Harmon and his Tyrone carried Dan Rice and his circus around the river towns, and wound up at St. Louis. Captain Bill followed Dan to Toledo, O., to get a settlement. Captain Bill took a trick mule, rode the mule four miles, got thrown 14 feet up and 21 out. The mule went back to Dan, and Captain Bill went back to Nashville—hungry.

—A Cincinnati paper says: The Thomas Sherlock has laid up at Mack's Yard. She commenced her season last August, and has made seven round trips to New Orleans. The Sherlock is not worn a year to assist her working over bars since she left the builder's hands. This speaks well for the management of Captain H. U. Hart and the Sherlock's pilots.

—The following pilots are running between Cincinnati and Huntington: Exchange, Ambrose Dennis and Amos Davis; Esperanza, E. H. Williams, Sr., and J. N. Whitten; Emma Graham, Peter Hoover and Peter Wyatt; Granite, Isaac Snell P. Fawcett and Ellis Mace; R. W. Skillinger, George Hughes and John Livesay; Ashland, W. H. Hall and James Rowley.

—A St. Louis telegram under date of Friday says: Captain John A. Williams arrived from Cincinnati to-day and visited Chaco. He returns to-night. Commodore R. C. Gray, Wm. J. Kountz and several other prominent Pittsburgh men will view the grand pyrotechnic display from the towboat Iron Mountain, which will have steam up and take a position in the harbor.

—Henry Johnson, pilot of the Sunrise Belle, writes the Alton "Telegraph" as follows: I have been piloting for 26 years on the Missouri river, and never an accident happened to me or damage the boat five dollars' worth, as I can prove by some captains in this city, such as Captains Lamothe, Barnes and others.

—The Vicksburg "Herald" says: Steele's bayou is blockaded with rafts, and the little packets that ply in that stream have to remain out in consequence. The water in all the tributaries is low, and only boats of very light draft are able to navigate any of them.

—The Thomas Sherlock, Arlington, Julia No. 2, C. P. Huntington, Fleetwood, Scotia, Fred. K. Turner, Ohio No. 4, Bostona and John Kilgour are laid up at Fulton

—It is reported that Capt. John A. Adams has bought the Dick Johnson for the Evansville and Cannelton trade.

—The steamer Barnard is sticking at Cantina, with her stern on the lump and head swung across the dug chute.

—The Sam Brown is laid up opposite Steubenville, awaiting a rise.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH,
THE FEARLESS BARGES,
J. M. SICKEREN, Jr., Master
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk

Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points Southwest, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joseph, Kansas City, also to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.

For lowest rates apply on board or to
GIBBES & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, June 1st, 1874.

Notice to Rivermen.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny river, that on and after June 8th, 1874, the channel from south abutment to pier No. 4, a distance of 213 feet will be temporarily obstructed by the false works of first span of UNION BRIDGE. The contractor will keep a RED LIGHT on works as a danger signal.

By order Board of Directors,

F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY TAXES, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, June 26, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office duplicates of

City,
City Building,
Fire,
Special,
Water Works Interest and Sinking Fund,
Poor,
City School,
Ward School,
City Business Taxes, and
Water Rents,

For the year 1874, and the said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

Five per cent. deduction will be allowed if paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1874.

ADDITIONS.

Ten per cent. will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st of August, 1874.

The Taxes assessed for the South Side wards, (from the 24th to the 30th wards inclusive,) will be received in the City Controller's office.

For the accommodation of the public this office will be kept open on Saturday, from 10 A. M. until August 1st, 1874. Statements of Taxes will be furnished upon application.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the View ers on the opening of THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. RIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1874. je10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the View ers on the opening of BOSTON STREET, from Fifth avenue to Soho street, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. RIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1874. je10

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the opening of Soho, Wadsworth, Emmett, Wyandotte, Audley, Arlington, Wayne, Wallace, Lowrie, Miami, Monroe, Anderson, Pittock, Kenny, and Gazzam streets, have been approved by Councils, and such action will be finally confirmed by Select Council on Monday, No. 13, 1874, unless cause is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of MILLER, NICKEL & CO., at Port Perry, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Geo. Nickel from the firm.

GEO. NICKEL,
GEO. T. MILLER,
D. KAINE,
A. G. MILLER.

June 30, 1874.

The business will be conducted as heretofore under the name of GEO. T. MILLER & CO.

Port Perry, June 30, 1874. jy1:66-2-3-7-9-14-16

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between DAVID STEWART and the undersigned in the business of manufacturing FIRE BRICKS, at the Red Bank Brick Works, near New Bethlehem, Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, has been this day dissolved, and that the said Stewart is not authorized to use the firm name in any manner.

S. M. KIER.
Pittsburgh, June 22, 1874. je23-d34

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.

NOTICE—MR. F. MILES AND MR. W. T. BROWN are admitted to an interest in our business, and the firm name will, by its change, be EVERSON, MACRUM & CO., from this date.

EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria county Pa.
Will open for the reception of guests June 17, 1874.
For other information apply or address
GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor,
Or St. C ond Hotel, Phila.

Stpiem

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel.
This Hotel will open on the
18th of JUNE.
Rooms can be engaged at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, New York, G. G. PRESBURY, 39 Franklin street, Baltimore, or by letter, addressed WEST END HOTEL, Long Branch, N.
Prices for the season will depend upon location and rooms occupied. Twenty per cent. reduction for the months of June and September.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH,
PROPRIETORS.
my20-c9-MWF

POWDER.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin,) Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE
Fire Insurance Co.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ASSETS, - - - $120,339 59
Office, 2638 Carson Street, Pittsburgh
S. B. BROWN, President.
H. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
JOSEPH JAGEMAN, Secretary.
J. G. FLEMISHMAN, Treasurer
DIRECTORS.
S. B. Brown, George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman, Joseph Keeling,
H. Lafferty, Joseph Maheler,
John Newell, H. Smallhorn,
A. J. Rapp, M. Sheidemanner,
Robert Houlden, John Fousht,
G. A. Munderf.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
G. C. HOUSTON, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., S. L. Fahnestock,
T. M. Marshall, W. M. Nevin,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cowin,
Harvey Childs, Hugh Mehaffey,
Chas. Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. M. Marsh.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 Sixth Avenue, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, James Graham, Jacob Painter,
W. W. Patrick, Isaac W. Evans, Thos. Mellon,
L. Walter, J. G. Fleishman, Wm. G. Frazier,
Louis J. Aaron, C. C. Boyle, E. H. Alexander
Dumas Lutz, J. C. Lapp, M. Yeagley.
Wm. Smith.
C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1849.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Edwin Miller, Jr.
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. Hamilton,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor.
MELLON'S BUILDING.
JAMES M. MORGAN, Jr., President.
A. G. FORBAGE, J. D. LAFFERTY, Vice Presidents
JACOB H. WAY, Secretary.
J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
James H. Hopkins, Geo. C. Shidel.
A. G. Cubbage, John Evans,
James Rowe, Louis Wertenbaker,
G. Stengel, Chas. Meyran,
C. C. Lange, Jacob H. Way,
Chas. A. Colton, William Haigh.
GEORGE ODDEN, General Agent.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. sa28

JOS. DORAN.....ROBT. R. LATIMER
DORAN & LATIMER,
COAL DEALERS,
CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 41 West Diamond street, corner Ohio, Allegheny, or at Jas. Patterson's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. de6-w90

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Spring Steel Springs,
Axels, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water Street and 100 First ave.
New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 146 Lake St.
Boston, 18 and 15 Custom House.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe16-m55

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and warehouse—6th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrisons streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates,
Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar,
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes
General Office and Works, 33d Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

FLOUR.
HACKMAN, BELL & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
Flour, Tea, Spices, Soaps, &c.,
52 South Diamond,
jel2-c92 ALLEGHENY, PA.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
jy19 PITTSBURGH.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
SPECIALTIES,
TEA AND TOBACCO,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 Penn Street.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Potomac Herring,
Potomac Shad.
This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DEALER IN
EGGS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 52 South Diamond Street.
Butter and Eggs received daily.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
206 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants.
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Paterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
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IN STORE.
50 bales Hops, Wisconsin and New York,
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30 barrels and halves Dried Peaches.
In Elevator—
2 car prime Wheat,
1 car prime White Oats.
To arrive—
3 cars White Oats,
3 cars shelled Corn,
3 cars Wheat.
Butter, Eggs and Produce generally daily, for sale
D. McMINN AND A. COE,
247 Liberty street.

HITCHCOCK, McKEEBY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, have in store for sale and to arrive:
5 cars prime Oats,
10 cars prime shelled Corn,
10 cars prime New Ear Corn,
3 cars Wheat,
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed,
10,000 Heavy Stripped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

ONE CAR YORK STATE RUSSETS,
1 car York State E. Rose Seed,
150 boxes Messina Oranges,
200 boxes Messina Lemons,
30 bbls Seed sweet Potatoes,
8 cars prime E. Rose Potatoes,
50 bbls Pickles,
50 half bbl Pickles,
15 half bbls Mixed Pickles,
50 cases Tomatoes,
50 cases Wisdom Corn,
30 cases D. Peaches—To store and for sale by
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HOME NEWS.

University Catalogue.

The annual catalogue of the Western University in neat pamphlet, from the press of Mills & Brother, is just out, and is altogether more comprehensive and complete than any we have before seen. There is of course a full list of faculty and students and a schedule in minute detail of all the courses of study, &c. We learn from it the encouraging fact that in the preparatory department there are 172 students and in the collegiate 80 students, or 252 in all. The faculty comprises fifteen professors and tutors, and is one of the ablest in the country. But what is especially interesting to our elder citizens is the supplementary on "rural catalogue" which gives the names of all the Presidents, trustees and Alumni of the University from its foundation in 1819 to 1874, with dates, in most instances of election and resignation or death, the percentage of mortality is amazing and the distribution and occupations of the graduates shows a wide diffusion of residence and as wide a diversity of occupation.

RURAL RACES.

Trotting Sports on Independence Day.

At the Greensburg races on Saturday, McKelvey's bay Gelding "Jubs" won the three minute race a second or two below the time set. For the 2:40 "event" Clark's "Bill K" won in 2:37. Only one heat was run, the opposing horse having been injured so on the first contest that he could not go again.

In the 2:35 race Fashion, East End and Orange Billy started, Fashion taking the first heat in 2:39 and Billy winning the race in 2:42, 2:37¾ and 2:41¼.

Monongahela city had a successful pacing day on the Fourth, the second day of the "park's" season. Sam Keys' horse Hermit, got the first race in three straight heats against Frolic, Haas and Perry in 2:52, 2:47 and 2:52¼.

A pacing race for a purse of $300 followed and seven horses competed. Grey Dan, coached by John Cripland, made the post in 2:46, 2:46¾ and 2:44.

The third was for three and four year old trotters, best three in five. M. Bayne's mare Daisy winning in 3:42¼ and 3:36¾. It would be well to enter donkeys on the next race of this kind, so that something above ordinary walking time may be made.

The last race was a trial between Kitty D. and Belle Brasfield. The latter entered by Rody Patterson won in three straight heats without much pressing. The time was not at all remarkable, being 3:02¾, 2:52 and 2:41.

ORTWEIN TO BE HUNG.

Where Shall he Suffer the Extreme Limit of the Law—A Probable Difficulty.

As was announced last week, *Ortwein*, the convicted murderer of the *Hamnett family*, has been sentenced. The question which now arises, and which has been suggested by some of the Court House authorities, is, regarding where shall the law be executed.

The custom in this county has hitherto been to perform this dread service in the jail yard, but the alterations in the buildings since the last service of that kind was performed has been such that no jail yards are now provided. Here is where the "croakers" raise their point; for under the common law, and that is the one in vogue here, the convict should be hanged between the heavens and the earth and must see the clear sky. Pardon, however, says nothing at all in his Digest of the statutes of the State relative to such romantic hangings. In that generally accepted work, the *impedimenta* seem to consist first, and most important, the high Sheriff; second, a dozen responsible men to gloat on the exhibition, and a physician to detect the last gasp. Further, it says the execution of the law shall take place within the jail or walls and says nothing of roofs, zenith, clouds, or anything in the heavens above.

In an interview with Warden Smith, however, and without his bringing up any of the quibbles cited, he says he does not know where, under the present arrangement of the building, the capital punishment can be administered unless it be in one of the wards of the jail. It is not at all likely that the Prison Board would consent to such an innovation, and as the case now stands, Sheriff Hare will need to look out for an especial piece of ground.

THE JOHNSTOWN CAMPAIGN.

The Greys to the Front But Not Needed—How the Regiment Spent the Day in Fond Anticipations.

The Gray battalion was on the alert on the Fourth, more because of the prospects of transportation to Johnstown than for the usual Fourth of July celebration. Telegrams received from Harrisburg by the commanding officer twenty-four hours before caused a majority of the corps to don their uniforms and await orders. The result was that the day wasn't much celebrated by that part of the population enumerated as Gray bodied men.

In regard to the proposed active service, it is necessary to state that the organization received orders through Gen. Pearson on the third, and for over forty-eight hours every man in it was ready for marching orders. Col. Guthrie had the foresight to notify the men that in case of an immediate call, the fire alarm bell would be struck for 333. It is hardly necessary to state that the "grey backs" perambulating the streets on Saturday, Independence day, were such at the disappointment resulting from the unlooked for peace and quietness in Cambria county.

It was said in the street last evening that the original order on the call had upon the Greys, and such seemed to be the impression among those who did not examine the state of affairs. The rumor, so far as the Greys are concerned, is, of course, fraudulent, though there is no imposability of it having come from an unauthorized person in Johnstown to headquarters in Harrisburg and through the regular channels here, thus playing on the Greys credulity. If this has been the case it behooves the Adjutant General to thoroughly investigate the rumored wrong, and if it be found that a sell has been perpetrated, pursue the guilty party to the utmost extent of the law. The telegrams from Johnstown last evening indicate that the city was remakably quiet and outside of the regular fourth of July fights there was nothing unusual occurring. In any event the affair has worked to the detriment of the Greys, for had they been called hence they would have either gone into the cartridge business or enjoyed a mountain pic nic.

Probably the worst disappointed man, in all of them concerned, are the poor, grey clad young fellows, who hoped to go down into a coal mine without any spite, however, at the workmen there, but still, at the same time, to show the entire bailiwick that law is law.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Greys have resumed citizens' rig.

····Four fire alarms were struck on Independence day.

····Scharff will manipulate his spruces with **Brown** on Wednesday.

····Friendship grove had its regular run on the glorious anniversary.

····The Fourth has not been at all prolific of disorder and drunkenness.

····It is rumored that the Water Committee is getting very sick of recent sessions.

····When will Ortwein be hanged? is the uppermost question in the Homestead neighborhood.

····We are under many obligations to Mr. **George Lacock**, of Allegheny, for favors shown our reporter yesterday.

····Johnstown didn't pan out to the satisfaction of our Grey-bodied brethren. It's good bye Johnstown with them just now.

····The dry weather now prevailing is good for grain harvest, but is sadly worrying to the pastures and vegetable gardens.

····A stated meeting of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny, will be held on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

····This part of the country would enjoy a deluge—with some slight exceptions—to the original article, gotten up some years ago.

····Jimmy Robinson, who lives in the Second ward, Allegheny, was badly hurt yesterday on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. He is not expected to live.

····The comet was very bright last night, and it is increasing in brilliancy. It is easily discovered in the Northwest, at any time after night-fall.

····The bright meteor was seen in the East last night about 20 minutes after 9 o'clock. It moved north easterly, and continued visible an unusual length of time.

····John Short and Frank Davis will be heard this morning before Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, on a charge of stealing from houses on Saturday during the fire.

····The West Virginia authorities propose to contribute the Edwards Collyer crew to the Penitentiary under the new law, providing they pitch the ropes at Colliers station.

····Taylor Strander, a Pittsburgh colored man, is going through the process of an appeal to the Supreme Court of West Virginia, in order to obviate the punishment for murder. He killed his wife in Wheeling almost one year ago.

····The very particular obeisance to the glorious Fourth in this small subdivision was this wonderful fact, that the Oakland cars pulled through East Liberty. And now it is respectfully asked where is your old St. Louis bridge jamboree?

····At the arsenal forty rounds were fired in honor of the Fourth; formerly fire works in profusion were set off, much to the enjoyment of thousands of citizens. Has the Government lost its appreciation of the glorious Fourth that it cuts down on the pyrotechnics?

····The Fifth avenue improvement contractors have now no end of pickeled planks and blocks stored on east Soho hill ready for paving. The first-cases hotel people in this vicinity are more than expending their postal currency hitherto heaped up for the winter's supply of kindling wood.

····Gentlemen and ladies who have clothing that they can spare, and those who have children' clothes and bed clothing that can be used, should remember that many of those who were burned out on Saturday in Allegheny are sadly in need of help. Don't wait to be asked, but go into the nearest morning police station and offer your wearing apparel to those in need, and there are many.

····Mr. John M. Kenney, business manager of the Balloon and Pyrotechnic exhibition advertised to have taken place on Saturday, but which had to be postponed on account of the weather, desires us to say that he will, after consultation with a number of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, arrange to give a grand balloon ascension and fireworks in the evening on Saturday next for the benefit of the sufferers by the extensive conflagration in Allegheny on July 4th. Particulars hereafter.

····The Second Ward School Board has elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal of the North avenue house—Prof. John T. Dantel; Principal of the Irwin avenue house—Prof. S. A. Farrar; Eliza McHendry, Rachel McClane, Sarah Haley, Harriet A. Graham, Mrs. A. N. Summerville, Mary D. Leckey, Maggie Lindsay, Bella P. Witherow, Blanche Oliver, Sadie J. Kidd, Sarah Boggs, Sue Hunter, E. J. Coeman, Aggie D. Furguson, Annie E. McCune, Maria Radcliff, Claudien Freeland, Emma Morledge, Susie J. Hunter, Eva M. McCune, Sadie E. Neely, Lilie A. Johnston, Mary H Lane. All the female teachers are to be placed hereafter.

Disaster and Devastation.

The Great Fire in Allegheny City.

The Largest Since 1845—Nearly One Hundred Buildings Destroyed—Many Families Without Homes—Loss Estimated at $300,000—The Insurance—Letter of Thanks to Pittsburgh Firemen—Full Account.

Many readers of the GAZETTE, at least in this and the adjoining city, have doubtless heard of the terrible fire that occurred on Saturday afternoon in Allegheny city. How it originated is not yet altogether clear, some being inclined to the belief that the boys in the exuberance of youthful spirits, were too free in the use of fire crackers, and set fire to a carpenter shop. This is the opinion generally entertained, but our reporter yesterday heard it asserted by some of the losers, that the conflagration was the result of incendiarism. At any rate, about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, a column of flame was seen to suddenly shoot up from the rear of Smith, Cresswell & Co.'s carpenter shop, which is situated on the west side of Federal street, and about half way between Margaret alley and Sampson street. In the rear of the shop is a lumber yard, which adjoins a stable fronting on Middle alley, and which latter is also the property of Smith, Cresswell & Co. It will thus be seen that the fire started in a very bad place, and that it did not lack for anything to feed on. On every side in that vicinity the houses are thickly built together, and some of them being old the flames had a once took hold. As soon as the fire was discovered, Officer Chas. Jones sent in an alarm from box 32, at the corner of North avenue and Federal street. The engines responded with their usual celerity, but by the time they reached the scene the fire was raging fearfully, and house after house, and store after store was rapidly succumbing before its irresistible march.

THE WIND.

On this occasion the elements seemed to have entered into a combination to accomplish all the destruction possible before it could be stayed by human means. The wind blew a perfect hurricane and had continued to do so from the early morning. The streets were filled with clouds of blinding dust that filled the eyes of pedestrians, and made it fully as uncomfortable as though the rays of sun were permitted to beat down without being tempered by the breeze. The wind appeared to be at its very strongest too about the time the fire was discovered, which, leaping from one building to another, seemed to ask for the hurricanes aid. The vast volumes of thick, black, impenetrable smoke which reached out from the burning buildings until it was caught by the wind, whirled down to the streets and carried in every direction. The sparks and flying cinders were caught up and borne by the hurricane in great showers to the eastern part of the city, there only to perform the duty of the torch and communicate the fire to other dwellings. In addition to the wind, which assisted so very materially in spreading the conflagration, was a deplorable lack of water. This was remedied though, after the lapse of perhaps an hour, but still not sufficiently to allow the steamers to be put to their full capacity. Each engine is capable of supplying two lines of hose, but none of them used more than one. Superintendent Paul increased the volume of water by shutting off the supply from the pipes that lead to the eastern and western part of the city, and thus all the water thrown into the mains was forced directly to the vicinity of the fire. The statement that two of the engines from Pittsburgh were stationed on the wharf pumping water into the pipes is incorrect. The entire supply came from the water works. When it was ascertained that

THE FIRE COULD NOT BE SUBDUED

or even controlled by the number of steamers in Allegheny, a request for aid was sent to the fire department of this city, and it was at once and unhesitatingly responded to. The alarm for the department to report at Municipal Hall was sounded from the tower bell. Every fireman at once knew that something unusual was the matter, and in very few minutes a number of the steamers came rapidly rattling up to City Hall, where they received instructions from Chief White to proceed at once to Allegheny. Upon arriving at the fire they took suitable locations, and at once went to work. The "Henry Hays" was located at the corner of Pearl and Federal streets, the "Duquesne" one or two blocks further east, and where the others were we did not learn. Owing to the fact that the Pittsburgh engines got right in the face of the wind and in the direction the burning cinders were being blown, they were able to be of signal service, and several buildings, some distance from Federal street, that had caught fire, were extinguished before the flames had got a good foothold and before much damage was done.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK BURNING.

The extent of the fire can be imagined when it is said that the entire block bounded by Arch, Sampson and Federal streets and Margaret alley was one mass of flames. The heat was most intense, and none save the firemen attempted to venture within a hundred feet of the flames. The window panes in the houses on the opposite side of Federal street, a distance of sixty feet, and some of which were miraculously saved, were cracked by the terrible heat. Those desirous of getting above the fire were compelled to pass around through alleys, and did not dare attempt going up Federal street, for it is doubtful if any one could have lived had the venture been made. Several buildings on the east side of Federal street caught from the whirling sparks and were totally consumed. Owing to the long, dry spell, the roofs were in such a condition that they ignited the moment they were touched by fire. The owners of houses who know there is no danger, though many were a long distance off, took every precaution to keep a sharp watch on their house, supplied by hydrants, were turned on to the roofs, wet blankets were spread over them, salt was sprinkled in liberal quantities, and buckets of water were freely administered to the parched shingles. More than one house was in this manner saved from entire destruction. The rapidity with which the fire spread cannot be described. In fifteen minutes after it was discovered it was apparently beyond all control, and the roaring, crackling, insatiable flames seemed to bid defiance to everything. For three hours the firemen struggled manfully, and in their efforts they were ably seconded by a large number of private citizens, who proved to be of good service. By five o'clock, or a little after,

THE FIRE WAS CHECKED,

and danger of its further progress in any direction was over, though the engines remained on the ground until long after dark, and we believe some of them stayed until an early hour on Sunday morning. Thousands of people, attracted by the smoke, the flames and the hurrying of the engines from all parts of Allegheny and this city, witnessed the fire. They crowded the streets for squares in all points, and many of the men did not look tidy on but doffed their coats and went to work with a will, casting buckets of water on the roofs, and tearing down old stables and sheds for the purpose of putting as large a space as possible between uninjured house and the advancing fire. A large number of those who today mourn the destruction of every thing were absent from home on Saturday, some at picnics and others visiting friends. They returned to find their houses in ruins, and the grief and despair of some of the women is utterly indescribable, while others bore their misfortune with the fortitude and equanimity of men. Some of them walked the streets wringing their hands and loudly bewailing their loss, but their grief amounted to nothing in comparison with the silent agony, the tearless terror of numerous mothers, who with dilated eyes darted in every direction searching for lost children, their hearts throbbing with an awful fear that perhaps they had met their fate in the consuming fire.

THE DESTRUCTION.

As stated above the destruction was very great in a remarkably short space of time, and we have endeavored to ascertain as nearly as possible the names of the sufferers, but as a matter of course it is at present impossible to arrive at anything definite regarding the loss sustained by each family. Some saved a little furniture while others were barely able to flee across the threshold of their own dwellings, and save their lives, with the flames following rapidly in their foot steps. To commence and name the houses in their order as they were destroyed, although it would doubtless be more satisfactory, is out of the question because the fire having originated in the very centre of a square almost, spread in four directions and was equally destructive each way. In a westerly direction the flames spread until every house excepting the two fronting on Arch street was burned. The dwellings comprising this row are neat two story bricks and their owners and occupants are doubly thankful at their escape because they fully expected to meet the same fate that befel their neighbors.

FEDERAL STREET—WEST SIDE.

The buildings destroyed on the west side of Federal street, commencing at the corner of Sampson street and extending below Margaret alley are as follows:

Three story brick, owned by John Best, and the front part occupied by John Glenn as a grocery store. The remainder of the house was used as a dwelling by Mr. Best, who lost everything.

South of Mr. Best's house were six fine three story bricks, several of them belonging to Mr. Bungey, one of which was occupied by him, and the remainder by M. T. Heckert, Joseph Brown, Captain Russell, Mrs. Ross and Mr. Marks. The loss of Mr. Heckert in furniture is estimated by him at $4,000 and Mr. Brown's at $3,500.

Smith, Cresswell & Co.'s carpenter shop, with lumber yard in the rear. Yesterday morning the safe belonging to this firm was taken out and its contents found to have escaped from the ordeal unscathed.

Three story brick, the upper portion used as a dwelling and the lower as a feed store by Stedeford & Hadfield. Insurance $3,000.

Small house used as a barber shop by George Beck. Not a vestige of it left.

Two story brick inhabited by a widow woman whose name was not learned.

Two story brick owned and occupied by Mr. Marks. His lost everything except the books in his safe. Partially insured.

James McKee Lusk, two story brick used as a dwelling and grocery store. Everything lost. His loss amounts to $6,000 but he has an insurance of $3,000

On the upper corner of Margaret alley and Federal street was a two-story brick, owned we believe by Mr. Richter and occupied by Mr. Wrigley as a scouring establishment and box factory. Loss $5,000.

A Dickson, two-story brick on the lower corner of Federal street and Margaret alley, used as a grocery and dwelling. The entire stock in the store and two-third of the furniture was lost. No insurance. House owned by Samuel Groves.

J. J. King & Bro., two-story brick used as a dwelling and grocery. $3,200 insurance on stock, which will cover about two-thirds of his loss. Building owned by Samuel Groves.

Frank Lutz, two story brick, used as a dwelling and confectionery. Insured to the amount of $1,800. House owned by Samuel Groves. On the three houses mentioned as being owned by this gentleman he has an insurance of $6,000. In addition to the loss of property by Mr. Lutz a little child of his that had been sick suffered a relapse from exposure resulting from its removal and died on Saturday night after the fire was over. It was buried on Sunday afternoon.

The rear part of the house occupied as a dwelling and meat shop by Henry Ackley was damaged considerably.

FEDERAL STREET—EAST SIDE.

Two story brick house owned and occupied by F. Schrader. Fully insured.

Two-story frame house owned and occupied by John Smith. Loss $4,000. A stable on this lot in the rear of the dwelling was also burned.

Two-story brick owned and occupied by Samuel Mowry.

Two-story brick owned and occupied by Isaac Stern.

Carpenter shop on the corner of Hemlock street, and built last week. Owned by Mr. Martin.

Two-story brick owned by Mr. Pryor. This house was vacant but it had been rented to Mr. Neace, who had purchased all his furniture and was in readiness to move into it on his return from a bridal trip to Niagara Falls.

Two-story brick, owned and occupied by Lewis Hirsh. This gentleman loses nothing, as he was fully insured to the extent of $6,000 on the house and $1,000 on the furniture.

Two two-story bricks, owned by Thomas Ferguson, and occupied by himself and Simon Kahn. The former is fully insured, and the latter loses by water and the destruction and loss incidental to being compelled to move.

Two two-story frame building, occupied by F. Sevoin, tailor, and Honengez & Welter, butchers, damaged to the amount of $500 by water.

MARGARET ALLEY, SOUTH SIDE.

Four new two story brick buildings owned by Samuel Groves and occupied by Bowers, Gossett, Barnes and the widow Harris. Three of these families were not at home during the fire.

MARGARET ALLEY, NORTH SIDE.

Two story brick owned and occupied by Mr. Lindsay. Total loss.

Two story house, part frame and part brick, owned by Mr. Reed and occupied by Mr. Marks.

Two story frame owned and occupied by John Willoughby. Loss $3,000.

Two story frame house, owned by Henry Ackley and occupied by two families named Shee and McCombs.

Two frame and one brick house owned by the widow Irwin and occupied by T. Clayborne, Mr. Clark and Mr. Brown.

MIDDLE ALLEY—EAST SIDE.

Two frame buildings owned by Mr. Marks and occupied by Mrs. Black and Mrs. Martin.

Three stables belonging to Mr. Marks, Stedeford and Hadfield and Smith, Cresswell & Co., It is in this locality that the fire originated.

Three, three story bricks owned by Mr. Bungey and occupied by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Ellis. Adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Robinson was an entrance to a court in which was situated four houses occupied by officer Jerry Smith, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Longwell and another family. They were entirely destroyed.

Three story brick occupied by Mrs. Anderson.

MIDDLE ALLEY—WEST SIDE.

Dwelling occupied by A. Taggart, Jr.

Two story frame belonging to and occupied by Mrs. Elkins.

Two story brick occupied by Mr. Carlisle. Damage $1,000. Insured.

Two story frame belonging to Mrs. Nancy Hughes and occupied by Mr. Boston. Some furniture saved.

Three two story bricks owned by W. J. France and occupied by Sam Cooley, Mr. Dean and Mr. Ford. Mr. Cooley's family was at a pic nic. He has not left enough to indicate that he ever kept house.

Two story frame house owned by Mrs. McKnight and occupied by Mr. Marshal. Everything lost.

A. J. Nellis, two story frame owned and occupied by him. Total loss.

Mr. Anderson, two story frame owned and occupied by him. Saved nearly all his furniture.

Two story frame, owned by Mr. Morrison and occupied by Mr. Robb.

In the rear of the last two named buildings were two story houses, one owned and occupied by Mrs. Graham and the other by some one unknown. As a matter of course they were not excepted from the general destruction.

MCKAIN'S ALLEY.

One long, single story frame dwelling, known in the vicinity as Foct McKain and occupied by Mrs. McKain.

Stable belonging to Abe. Dickson and situated on the corner of Foct McKain. No insurance.

Two story frame house owned by Mrs. McGratty and occupied by Mrs. Emery.

PUMP ALLEY.

Three two story bricks owned by W. J. France and occupied by Thomas Cooley, Mrs. Kennedy and another family.

Two story brick owned and occupied by Mrs. Nancy Hughes. A part of the furniture was saved.

Two story frame house owned by Mrs. Welbie and occupied by Mrs. Fink.

On the six houses owned by Mr. W. J. France and which have been referred to as fronting on Middle and Pump alleys, the gentleman had insurance to the amount of $15,000.

RAMSON STREET.

The fire carried off nearly every dwelling on the South side of this street, between Federal and Arch streets. They were nearly all valuable two story bricks.

Dwelling belonging to Mrs. Harris and occupied by Col. John Glenn. Damage, $1,000.

Two two-story frame houses, owned by Liebody and Falkenstein and occupied by Bassett and Reynolds.

Two story brick owned and occupied by Samuel Woods; $800 insurance on furniture and $1,500 on house. Loss covered.

Two story frame owned by Mrs. Buchanan and occupied by Mr. Surgeon. All lost, and no insurance.

Two-story frame owned and occupied by Mrs. Sloan. Total loss; no insurance.

Two two-story brick houses owned by Mrs. Anderson, one occupied, but the other was by S. P. Armstrong, who got all his goods out.

Two story brick owned by Mrs. Cunningham. This was rented, and the tenant moved in but a few days ago.

Two story frame owned by Mr. Brady. This dwelling was occupied by Mr. Sproul, previous to the fire, but at noon of Saturday he moved out and removed his household goods to the feed store, on Federal street, where they were consumed, but, fortunately, he had them fully insured.

The two story frame stable owned by Jno. Creighton.

Two story brick owned and occupied by H. J. Hartzell. Fully insured.

Two-story brick, owned by Henry Foreman. Insured to the amount of $2,000.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

In addition to the building destroyed as mentioned above, two frame houses adjoining each other on Whiteoak alley, between Pearl and Hemlock streets, caught fire from flying sparks and were so badly damaged that they are now entirely worthless. The houses belonged to Mrs. McCarty and were occupied by four families, three of whom are named Lysle, Mrs. Black and Anderson Black. Another large brick building, also belonging to Mr. McCurdy, which fronted on Hemlock street, and the rear of which almost joined the frames, took fire from the close contact but was extinguished before any great amount of damage was done. Had not the Duquesne engine been located but a short distance off this would have been the starting point for a fire that had it once gained any headway would have spread over almost the entire Third ward. The Duquesne lads however were equal to the task, as will be seen by the letter of Chief Engineer Crow, given below. They are credited with preventing the fire from spreading in an easterly direction. On Hemlock street, two and a half squares from Federal street, the dwelling of Mrs. Rosenthal caught fire on the roof but it was not permitted to burn long, and on Esplanade street, five squares from Federal, and three quarters of a mile from the fire, the residence of Mr. Aiken caught fire. Citizens of that entire district were compelled to keep a keen and constant watch to prevent their houses from being destroyed. Large pieces of burning wood were even carried by the strong wind as far as the toll gate, on the Butler's run road, at least a mile and a half from Federal street.

OCCUPYING THE PARK

That part of the Park extending along North avenue was made useful as well as ornamental on Saturday. Persons fleeing with their household goods from the approach of the fire piled their furniture in the Park, and by the time they returned found that their homes had vanished. One old lady, from among her meagre earthly possessions, saved only her split bottomed chair which she carried to the Park and seating herself in it could do nothing more than watch the flames and mourn her loss. Pianos, bureaus, beds, chairs, tables, mirrors, indeed every conceivable article of furniture littered the safe spot in the Park. The police who have charge of the North Park did not by any means display the kindness and extend the assistance to the sufferers that to a man of any heart the occasion would seem to demand. The fire had hardly been quenched before the homeless and houseless people who had placed there what little they had, reserved were ordered to remove it at once to other quarters. The streets too, were filled with goods. One could make any turn a corner without tumbling over an assortment of bed ticks, bed slats, frames, pictures, tin pans, cooking utensils, &c.

ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

Quite a number of accidents occurred during the three hours fiery element held sway, but we are glad to state that no one was killed. Fred and Ernest Faber, members of the Grant Engine Company, were burned, the former about the eyebrows and ear in the face, and Jones and Dan. Early, of the Lincoln Engine, were burned on the face, arms and hands. Lew Faber, of the Allegheny, was struck on the head by a falling brick. Mr. David Magee met with a very narrow escape from an all day death. He was on the roof of the house of A. J. Nellis, and seeing how rapidly the fire below was cutting off the avenue of escape, he commenced to descend by a ladder, when it broke and he fell between two houses, being tightly wedged between the brick walls. He thought he was doomed to stick there and burn to death, but by making a great effort and with assistance he succeeded in escaping from his uncomfortable position, but not before he was somewhat scorched. Officer Geo. Geisinger fell from the second story of a house and was badly hurt. Chief of Police Clark, fell from the roof of a house on Pump alley, but was not injured. Edward Brooks, a lad fourteen years of age was struck by some object, doubtless in the excitement of the hour, in a frame house on Middle alley. Two doors above Margaret alley, and in effecting his escape he was obliged to jump from the second story, which he did and fractured his arm. Five or six persons who were having a little game of Federal street when the fire occurred were barely permitted time to don their clothing and escape without thinking of the thousand and one things which a lady always likes to take along with her. A fireman whose name we were unable to learn had his thumb mashed while attending to his engine on Sampson street. Two mules and a horse belonging to Stedeford & Hadfield were burned to death in their stable on Middle alley and Mr. Bungey also lost his carriage horse.

THE FIREMEN.

Too much praise or credit cannot be awarded to the firemen, both of this city and Allegheny, and also to the officers under whose command they were. Their noble exertions speak more in their own behalf than words can. Had the supply of water been adequate to the demand, they would not have allowed the fire to make the progress it did. While the fire was at its fiercest, the men, unable to stand the intense heat, but determined to conquer or die, threw up board partitions, and from behind them battled with the flames. The Friendship engine was situated at the corner of Sampson and Federal streets, and before the boys could get out of the way the fire suddenly burst with terrific vigor from the windows of Glenn's grocery story, and the fiery tongues of flames were thrust directly into the faces of the firemen. The engine was removed as soon as possible, and George Palmer while endeavoring to disconnect something about the machinery, came near sacrificing his life. A stream of water was kept playing on him to keep the fire from seizing hold, but a board partition had to be thrown up to screen Palmer from the heat before he could perform the operation he was at, and remove the engine.

PICKINGS HERE AND THERE.

Miss Brown, who lives on Poplar street, while standing in front of her residence, caught fire from a spark that ignited a dress of light material which she had on. She was taken into the hall where a roll of carpet was thrown round her and the fire put out. She was hurt somewhat as was also her mother whose hands were burned in her endeavors to save her daughter.

Alex Peatecost loses six hundred dollars worth of goods, on which there was no insurance.

A poor widow woman mourns the complete loss of her little home. All her household effects were burned, and eighty dollars in money. She was cared for by some charitable ladies.

The Friendship Steamer was promptly at the fire, and in three minutes from the time the fire broke out, was throwing water. The Hope steamer followed, and two minutes later was in service.

An old lady, residing in a tenement close to the carpenter shop, where the fire originated, had to be dragged out by the firemen. The building was wrapped in flames while she was busily engaged packing up her treasures.

A gentleman who occupied a house close to the burnt district, puts the loss at six dollars, occasioned by the destruction of a centre table thrown out of the second story window by an excited neighbor.

A young married lady, daughter of Mr. Russell, of Russell & McCann, residing in one of Mr. Bungey's houses on Federal street, had just time to escape out of the house with her infant child. She laments the loss of $800 worth of silver ware, her bridal presents.

On North avenue, opposite the East Park, a stable in the rear of James Park, Jr.'s residence was on fire. Mr. James Meyers, a next door neighbor, speedily brought into requisition a section of garden hose and extinguished the flames.

Mr. Marks a cattle dealer, was rejoiced to find the top of his office desk, containing his books and papers, safely stored in the parlor of a friends house on Federal street. Everything else in his office was devoured by fire.

Many persons residing in the upper end of the city packed up their household goods, and valuables, and prepared to move out as the fate of Chicago was brought vividly to their minds.

A happy mother of twins was carefully removed from the burning building in which she lived. The anniversary of their birthday will long be remembered by that mother.

HOSPITALITY.

The most commendable hospitality has been displayed by those who lost nothing to their less fortunate neighbors. Many families now find accommodation beneath the roof of friends, and on Saturday evening a great many people could be seen running hither and thither searching for some one to whom they could offer something to eat and a place to sleep.

THE LOSS.

It is yet too early to estimate the loss resulting from the fire. Ninety-four houses were burned, and their value has been estimated by competent authorities at from the neighborhood of $250,000. The loss of furniture and the destruction of goods belonging to merchants it is thought will increase the total to $300,000.

RELIEF NECESSARY.

Much suffering will follow this very disastrous conflagration because the greatest losers are very poor and ill able to sustain any loss. In view of this fact it has been suggested that a public meeting be called with the object of securing means to afford relief to all who may need it.

INSURANCE.

The largest part of the insurance is held by the Ben. Franklin, National, Federal, Teutonia and Pittsburgh companies of this locality. The three first-named are the heaviest sufferers. The Continental, Niagara and German Americas, of New York, also had risks in the burnt district.

LETTER OF THANKS.

The following letter will explain itself:

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 5, 1874.

On behalf of the citizens and Fire Department of this city, I hereby return my sincere thanks to the Chief, Assistant Chief, and members of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, who so promptly and generously came to our aid on Saturday, July 4th, when the most disastrous conflagration ever witnessed in our city was sweeping over it. To the untiring energy and ceaseless labor of the Pittsburgh Fire Department is due the credit of saving the property east of Federal street. With the wind blowing a gale, our own Department had more than enough labor to prevent the spreading of the fire west wardly.

I also desire to return my thanks to the members of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission—headed by Mr. George Wilson, their President,—and also to the many citizens of our own city who labored faithfully to stay the fiery element.

JAMES B. CROW,
Chief Engineer.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Sundry Opinions on the Subject by Several People who Ought to Know.

The topic for consideration yesterday, was in every instance connected with the big fire in Allegheny, but by some unaccountable coincidence no two of the conversants could agree as to the cause of the conflagration. It seems somewhat like a work of supererogation to give opinions on the subject without summing up for results, but as the gentlemen connected with the insurance interest have not yet been able to disconnect the fourth of July festivities from the more serious business on hand, there is no basis upon which to cipher. Under these circumstances, then, the proper course apparently is to set forth, briefly, the opinions of those who were there.

Detective Herron says positively no shooting crackers could have been engaged. He has been familiar with the pyrotechnic qualities of that article for many years, and is fully convinced they cannot do the duty of an average match, provided the latter is manipulated by a masterhand. Mr. Herron used other big words in his elucidatory effort, but the reporter could not catch them all.

Detective Pender is under the impression that the old fire department would have fired the thing in short measure. They would have dashed up madly and repaired the Water Works engines before they sent a stream in the basin that would, in time, drown thousands of embryo conflagrations.

Chief White's remarks are hardly worth quoting. He only sententiously stated, "this is a monumentionable infernal place, suggestive of heat, fire, run in the hose, boys!" He didn't know anything about how the flames were started, but had a reasonably fair opinion of how they were stopped.

Fire Commissioner Pitcairn was doubtful whether there was a fire, but was pronounced about the young man that "irin" the B. Philips engine and the percussion of fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and to destruction.

Detective Moessner, who is scientific or nothing, has taken observations suggestive of extreme erudition. His remarks involve a belief that the sun's rays were spontaneous combustion and the penetrative power of flashes arising from the ignition of pyrotechnics and the chemistry of the salamagundica ——, but what is the use of continuing that word. Mr. Moessner is too apt at technology.

Detective Scott says he thinks a heap of fires, but would rather umpire a scull race any time than to go to one. He don't want his prejudice on the subject to veer public opinion though.

Chief of police Irwin says he is not in the habit of saying anything about things until he has had a few months to hammer around on the detective lay. It may have been a fire cracker that caused the damage, but—we are, too much in the habit of committing others to commit ourself on this brilliant occasion.

There is no use, however, in continuing these expressions of opinion. They are much concentrated, as far as those not personally injured are concerned in the words of one of the proprietors of a city paper: "Pulls ——— has this item exclusively." He represents the people who wish for big things without especially desiring ill to others. Each one has a crowd at the other extreme, and not a few who indifferently do not care who gets hurt so their own estates and bodies are held harmless.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 & 174 Federal Street Allegheny,

26 FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

6¼ cents good fast colored Prints new styles.
8 cents some of the best quality and handsomest style Prints in the market.
12½ cents a very handsome assortment of French and Paisley Chintzs, some of them reduced from 31 cents.
12½ cents a very handsome line of plain and striped Linen suitings.
12½ cents plain and striped Grenadine and Hernaul, some good bargains in these.
12½ cents a very large variety of dress goods many of these reduced from 25 to 30 cents.
At 15 cents a large assortment of plain and striped dress goods all at about half price.
At 25 cents some very choice styles and quality of dress goods worth 52 to 62½ cents.
We are determined to close out our immense stock of summer goods during this present month, and in order to do so have made prices on them that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers.
A. W. ERWIN, & CO.
SMW.

Thanks.

I herewith return my sincere thanks to my friends, who so kindly assisted me during the conflagration in Allegheny yesterday, in protecting and saving my property.
My special thanks are due to Mr. G. T. Young, of the firm of G. T. Young & Son.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5, 1874.
MAX SCHAMBERG.

Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch"

saves the house-keeper trouble and money, and gives a satisfaction that no other Starch does.

THE BEST STARCH.—CHICAGO, March 15, 1871.—I am using Duryeas' Starch in my laundry, and I find it superior to all others that have come within my notice. It is the whitest, gives a clearer finish, and takes less starch for the same quantity of work than any I have ever used. I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Duryeas' Starch to all starch consumers.
H. WILSON,
Proprietor Wilson's Laundry,
299 State street.

A Star of the First Magnitude.

A business house is a star of the first magnitude, when it affords to its customers an excellent and varied assortment of goods at prices very fair and reasonable, and this is just what is being done by M. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock of boots and shoes is not excelled in any respect, and his prices are far below the lowest of other houses.

Millinery, Trimmings and Notions.

For a choice selection of these goods, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods at low prices, go to Mrs. M. A. Miller's, Rymer Block, Penn avenue, East End.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,

corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street.
tf DODDS & CASSEY.

Lake Superior Ice

by the car load, ton or hundred, at the Ice House of J. Dyer, Jr. & Co., Mary's Court, in rear of Passenger Station P. F. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. 6tdlw

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The Shady Side Presbyterian Church—The New Edifice—Interesting Services.

The Fourth of July was selected as an appropriate time by the good people of Shady Side, to lay the corner stone of a new church they have in process of erection. It will be a noble structure, of stone, from Westmoreland county, and we judged from what we saw, its shape on the ground that of a Greek cross. The cost, when finished and furnished, will be about $50,000—the contract price being about $40,000. The congregation, while not large, is wealthy and intelligent, comprising some of our best known and most active citizens. The exercises of the corner stone laying were of the nature of a home and social festival, rather than the formal event that is usual on such occastons. The services were conducted by Joseph Dilworth, Esq., chairman, and were participated in by those of their own organization, with the exception that Rev. Mr. Holland, of the Beliefield Presbyterian church, made the opening prayer, and Rev. Dr. Hays delivered the closing address.

At the appointed hour, 2 o'clock P. M